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LITERATURE.

Memoirs of Hans Hendrik, the Arctic Traveller. Written by Himself. Translated from the Eskimo Language by Dr. Henry Rink. (Trübner.)

THE annals of literature, although abounding with the productions of countless authors representing all ages and nearly all nations, have hitherto been unable to record the existence of a work emanating from the brain, and transmitted by the pen, of an Eskimo. That deficiency has now been supplied. The work before us is the plain, unvarnished history of the life and adventures of one of those wandering nomads—who pass their lives in months of ceaseless sunshine and months of endless darkness—as chronicled by himself.

Those who have interested themselves in the work of Polar Exploration, and have read the various narratives of the more recent Arctic Expedition, published by the commanders on their return, cannot fail to be acquainted with the name of Hans Hendrik.

We first hear of him in 1853, when he was but a lad some seventeen years of age, accompanying Dr. Kane, the eminent American Arctic explorer, in the capacity of hunter and dog-driver to the Expedition. Readers of Dr. Kane's admirable description of this voyage will be able, in a manner, to realise the hardships and sufferings endured by our hero during two terribly severe winters. On this occasion he was the sole companion of Moreton when he reported his great discovery of an "Open Polar Sea," now proved to have no existence.

The author's account of how he first accepted employment with the Americans, and his parting from home, is thus laconically described:—

"I heard that they were looking for a native companion, and that his parents should have payment during his absence. Nobody being willing, I, Hans Hendrik, finally took a liking to join them, and I said I would go. The ship's master tried to get one assistant more, but did not succeed.

"I went to inform my mother of my intention and she grieved me, and begged me not to join them; but I replied, 'If no mischief happen me I shall return, and I shall earn money for thee; but certainly I pity my dear younger brothers who have not grown food-winners as yet, especially the youngest, Nathaniel.' At last we started, and when we left my countrymen and relatives, to be sure it was very disheartening. Still, I thought, if I do not perish I shall return. How strange! This was not to be fulfilled."

Hans, it must be remembered, though a

dweller within the Arctic circle, had always lived in the southern part of it, and had therefore never experienced any long period of darkness. His terror and astonishment at the excessive darkness and long-continued absence of the sun in their first winter-quarters in latitude 79° is related in the following graphic manner:—

"Then it really grew winter and dreadfully cold, and the sky speedily darkened. Never had I seen the dark season like this; to be sure it was awful; I thought we should have no daylight any more. I was seized with fright, and fell a-weeping; I never in my life saw such darkness at noon-time. As the darkness continued for three months, I really believed we should have no daylight more. However, finally it dawned, and brightness having set in, I used to go shooting hares."

That our hero was a keen and successful sportsman is fully exemplified, not only by his own words—and he certainly regards his hunting excursions as the most important duties connected with an Arctic expedition—but also by the statements of the different commanders with whom he served, who testify to his skill and energy, and aver that the lives of many of his scurvy-stricken comrades were undoubtedly saved by his promptitude in procuring game.

Instead of returning to the southward with Dr. Kane, Hans elected to remain and take his chance with a more northerly tribe, called by Sir John Ross the Arctic Highlanders, with whom he lived for several years. He thus describes his attachment to them:—

"At length I wholly attached myself to them, and followed them when they removed to the south. I got the man of highest standing among them as my foster-father, and when I had dwelled several winters with them, I began to think of taking a wife, although an unchristened one. First, I went a-wooing to a girl of good morals, but I gave her up, as her father said: 'Take my sister.' The latter was a widow and ill-reputed. Afterwards I got a sweetheart whom I resolved never to part with, but to keep as my wife in the country of the Christians. Since then she has been baptised and partaken of the Lord's Supper."

We next read of the author being engaged in 1860, in the same capacity as before, by Dr. Hayes, who had served as a subordinate in Dr. Kane's expedition, and who found our hero living with his newly-adopted friends at Cape York. On this occasion he was permitted to take his wife and child with him.

This expedition wintered some little distance to the southward of the position where Dr. Kane had established his winter-quarters. He does not appear to have been a great favourite with the men, partly because he was supposed to have caused the desertion, and consequent death, of another Eskimo, of whom he was jealous; and partly because he was suspected of having been the immediate cause, through a want of attention, of the death of Mr. Sontag, the astronomer, who was frozen while away on a sledging journey with Hans. His account of the latter adventure is interesting and pathetically related; but we are bound to admit that, by his own showing, he does not appear to have made strenuous exertions to save his comrade's life. It is, however, but charitable to suppose that it is simply his inability as a writer, or perhaps his

modesty as a man, that makes him appear indifferent to his companion's sufferings. His conduct on this occasion affords a striking contrast to the noble devotion of two young officers belonging to Sir George Nares' expedition, who were placed in almost identical circumstances, but who succeeded in bringing their poor frozen comrade alive to his ship. In spite of his apparent apathy on this occasion, he seems to possess a heart overflowing with the milk of human kindness: the death of his mother-in-law, he tells us, was a "hard blow" to him; while his description of those among whom he had elected to live is such as to make us wish that many in our own more civilised country could be alluded to in the same terms; for he says that "they are never false, but always loving towards each other."

When Captain Hall sailed on his memorable voyage in 1871 Hans was again induced to try his fortunes with the Americans, more especially as his old shipmate Moreton was on board the *Polaris*. The account that he gives us as to how he shipped and the amount of wages he was to receive is most amusing, and is certainly very different from the compact we should have expected to be made between a simple and ignorant man and a shrewd Yankee dealer:—

"The boat having landed, the Assistant-Trader said, 'The merchant wants thee to join them.' A little while after the ship's mate, Mister Tarsta, said, 'What pay dost thou want per month?' I answered, 'Ten dollars.' He said, 'It is too little, is it not?' I said, 'Twenty-five.' He again, 'It is too little.' At last, as I did not demand any more, he asked, 'Will fifty be sufficient?' I replied, 'Yes, that will do.' He added, 'Art thou willing to perform sailor's work on board, or not?' I agreed so to do, with the exception of going aloft. When I had spoken thus, he was satisfied, and said that we were to start the next day."

After the death of Captain Hall, which event is alluded to by the author in feeling terms, Hans seems to have been subjected to a good deal of chaff and practical joking at the hands of the crew, which the poor fellow, not understanding or appreciating the white man's notions of fun, took in sober earnest, as the following lines testify:—

"Once when the sun had reappeared, I heard that I was to be punished in man-of-war fashion. The sailors informed me, 'To-morrow, at nine, thou wilt be tied and brought down to the smithy. Mister Tarsta will come to fetch thee after nine o'clock. Take breakfast without fear; if thou art afraid thou wilt be treated ill.' When I heard this, I pitied my wife and little children. The next morning when we rose, towards breakfast time, my wife, our daughter, and I fell a-weeping. Our little son asked, 'Why do ye cry?' From pity we were unable to give an answer. However, they brought us our breakfast, and, though without appetite, we had just begun eating when we heard a knocking at the door. It was opened, and Mister Tarsta, with a smiling look, made his appearance, and accosted us: 'God-morgen, are ye eating?' whereupon, still smiling, he petted our children and left us, and a heavy stone was removed from my heart. I also thanked God, who had shown mercy to a poor little creature."

His horror that corporal punishment should be inflicted on board white men's ships is expressed in a long conversation with Joe, the other Eskimo serving on board the *Polaris*, at page 57. He concludes

his conversation by saying that he will never again take service under the Americans, but should the English wish to engage him he would go! We cannot help thinking that Master Hans inserted this little paragraph after he had returned from our recent Arctic expedition, as he was totally unacquainted with the English or their customs before he was engaged by Sir George Nares to serve on board the *Discovery*.

Those who are acquainted with the history of this expedition will remember how on a dark October night, with a fierce gale howling around them, nineteen human beings were separated from their ship, and drifted down on an ice floe, during six long dark months, exposed to all the severities of an Arctic winter, through Baffin's Bay to Davis' Straits, a distance, almost incredible to relate, of 1,500 miles! The only shelter that they had was that which their own resources could afford. Our author was one of this party, whose salvation, indeed, was mainly owing to his energy and skill as a hunter. It was he who, when hope was almost extinguished, succeeded in shooting some seals and a bear, and was thus instrumental in keeping his companions alive. In the official account, published by the United States Government, of the cruise of the *Polaris*, our author is spoken of in the following high terms: "The valuable services of Joe and Hans, as interpreters and hunters, often maintained the very lives of the ship's company." On being rescued from their floating prison by an English sealer, Hans was taken to America, in which country he remained for some months, until an opportunity offered of sending him back to Greenland. His astonishment at everything he saw in the United States is amusingly expressed in several pages. Sometimes his surprise was so great as to cause him to moralise, and to exclaim to his companion, Joe, "How wonderful that all these people subsist from the trifle that the soil produces; behold the numberless houses, the charming shores yonder, and this calm sea, how inviting!"

When Sir George Nares sailed in command of our last Arctic Expedition he expressly called in at the little Danish settlement of Prøven, on the west coast of Greenland, in order to secure the services of Hans, as hunter and interpreter to one of his ships. In this he was successful, and although he was informed that his wife and family could not accompany him, as in previous expeditions, he was easily induced to try his fortunes once more in the far North. His services during that expedition are thus alluded to by Captain Nares in his official account:—"All speak in the highest terms of Hans the Eskimo, who was untiring in his exertions with the dog sledge and in procuring game." The same fits of despondency seem to have attacked him during the winter on board the *Discovery* as he was subject to in the American expeditions. He always seemed to be under the impression that he was regarded with disfavour by a portion of the crew, and that they had resolved to flog him, if not to kill him. It appears to be the fashion among the Eskimo when feeling depressed to run away from their comrades, and seek relief either in

solitude or death. The author describes at page 38 the disappearance of a young Eskimo, whose desertion and consequent death was attributed by several of the members of Dr. Hayes' expedition to the ill treatment he received from Hans himself; and at page 90 he gives an account of his own desertion from the *Discovery* because he thought that some of the crew had conspired against him to flog him. This so preyed upon his mind that he resolved to run away, although he naively remarks, "Our captain likes me; perhaps he will send people in search of me"! After he had gone a short distance from the ship he very wisely halted, knowing, as he said, that he would be searched for. He was soon found and brought on board, but not, however, before he had caused a great deal of anxiety to all on board, who were apprehensive for his safety, exposed as he was for some hours to a temperature many degrees below zero.

Hans, undoubtedly, regarded himself as one of the most important members in each and all of the expeditions with which he was connected. According to his own account, he was invariably consulted as to the route to be adopted, and on other matters, as the following lines will show:—"When we were going, our captain said, 'Now show us the road; go ahead of us, and we will follow.'" Again:—"The captain used to question me, 'Which way are we to go?' I answered, 'Look here, this will be better.'" It was lucky the commander treated me as a comrade"! Speaking of Captain Nares, he says:—"The captain of our other ship was beyond all praise; one might think he neither slept nor ate. Sitting in his look-out in the mast, he sometimes took his meat there. On account of his extraordinary skill in ice-navigation, he was our leader." A vein of simplicity pervades the whole book, though strongly marked by egotism, but this is hardly to be wondered at, more especially when we are told that the work was almost entirely written from memory; the few notes that the author possessed being in all probability those taken during the time he was serving with the last English expedition. In making even those few notes the author was doubtless prompted by observing so many men belonging to the crew of the *Discovery* keeping regular written journals. Hans is now, we are told, established as boatswain and labourer at one of the Greenland settlements. For an Eskimo, he must be regarded by his neighbours as a wealthy man, for the interest of the money he received as pay in his four expeditions would certainly yield a very comfortable competence to a resident in Greenland. Let us hope he will live long to enjoy the comforts of a life at home, and we may surely add to the name which he has already earned for himself as a mighty hunter a new reputation as an author.

The credit for the appearance of this little book is entirely due to Dr. Rink, who has so admirably translated and edited it. He is perhaps the only man in the world who could have undertaken the task and executed it so well. A master of the Eskimo language, and perfectly familiar, from a long residence in Greenland, with the manners

and customs of the natives, beside possessing a personal knowledge of the author, he was peculiarly fitted for the work which he has so successfully concluded; and which will, we predict, take its place amid the many volumes of Arctic adventure which are now before the public, and be read with equal interest.

Dr. Rink, in an Introduction, gives a slight sketch of the early life of the author, and briefly summarises the narratives of the four expeditions in which Hans Hendrik served, and which had for their object the attainment of a high northern latitude.

ALBERT H. MARKHAM.

The Diocese of Killaloe from the Reformation to the Close of the Eighteenth Century. By the Rev. Philip Dwyer. (Dublin: Hodges, Foster & Figgis.)

THE old diocese of Killaloe, to which Mr. Dwyer's researches are confined, contained less than two-thirds of the present diocese, which extends over 1,708,000 Irish acres, and includes what were formerly four distinct bishoprics, for Kilfenora was united to Killaloe in 1753, and Clonfert and Kilmacduagh were added by the Church Temporalities Act of 1833. The original diocese of Killaloe was precisely the tribeland of the O'Briens, which was afterwards known as the province of Thomond, and comprised the whole county of Clare, with parishes in the adjoining counties. Until the reign of Henry VIII. this was the dominion of the chief Captain of the O'Briens, which he ruled according to the ancient laws of Tanistry, "having imperial jurisdiction within his own room, and obeying to no other person, English or Irish, except only to such persons as may subdue him by the sword." The Bishop of Killaloe and the proxies of the Lord O'Brien were the Lords spiritual and temporal of Thomond in the Parliament of Dublin when the king's supremacy in the Church of Ireland was established by law in 1537, and they are mentioned among those who gave their "joyful consent" in 1541 to the Act which declared that Henry VIII. was king and sovereign lord of Ireland, with supreme power both in Church and State. It must, therefore, be presumed that James O'Corrin, who was then Bishop of Killaloe, consented to take the oaths of supremacy, and to abjure the Pope; but it seems that he afterwards repented of his compliance, for he resigned his see in 1546, when Cornelius O'Dea, the Earl of Thomond's chaplain, was appointed in his place by the king. The change of religion had followed the usual course in the diocese of Killaloe, and the chieftains of the province were bribed to consent to the supremacy laws by the spoliation of the Church. When Morough O'Brien made his submission to the king in 1544, and was created Earl of Thomond, he received a grant for himself of all the religious houses in Thomond, and of all the spiritual benefices in the king's gift. The bishopric of Killaloe was excepted from the grant, but when the see was vacated by O'Corrin in 1546, it was filled by the earl's chaplain, and every succeeding bishop until

the reign of James I. was either chaplain or kinsman to the Earl of Thomond.

Bishop Cornelius obtained and held his see by the favour of the king, after solemnly renouncing the Pope's authority, as prescribed by law; but he made no difficulty in the next reign in returning to the Roman obedience, for he died in full possession of his bishopric two years after the accession of the Catholic Queen Mary. He had given proof of his Protestantism by marrying, for in 1551 he obtained a grant from the Earl of Thomond, of the Castle of Dysert, with remainder to his son, Dermot O'Dea.

His successor, Terence O'Brien, was of the old religion, for he was nominated by the Pope in 1556; but he consented in the Parliament of 1560 to the recognition of Queen Elizabeth's supremacy, and died Bishop of Killaloe in 1569. He was a bastard kinsman of the great Earl, and left several illegitimate sons, who afterwards established themselves in a castle on the Borders, and were captains of a band of outlaws and robbers, which became so formidable from their depredations that Sir Henry Sidney found it necessary to march against them in person.

On the death of Bishop Terence the custody of the vacant bishopric was given by the Deputy with the Queen's sanction to O'Brien, the Captain of Arra, for his son Morgan or Maurice, who was then a boy, with permission to apply the profits for Maurice's maintenance at Oxford until he was qualified for consecration. Maurice was thenceforth styled Bishop Elect, but he complained in 1573 to Lord Burghley that during the three years of his residence in the university he had received no profit whatever from his see, and it was not until 1576 that he was actually consecrated and admitted into the full rights of his bishopric, which he enjoyed thirty-six years. The chief incident of his episcopate was the Composition Deed of 1585 between the Crown and the Chieftains of Thomond, by which the province was divided into nine principal baronies held of the king by knight's service at a fixed rent, with a limitation to the heirs male. This deed introduced into Thomond the principles of English law, and completely changed the tenure and succession of land; for it ignored altogether the rights of the tenants in the soil, and excluded the heirs in Tanistry from all hope of succession. Discontent arose, which in the next generation ripened into rebellion; for by a gross breach of faith the Crown disputed the titles of those chieftains who had neglected the formality of taking out new letters patent for their estates, although the fees were actually paid into Chancery.

Bishop Maurice was warmly attached to the English interest, and warned Burghley in 1574 of Desmond's treasonable communications with the King of Spain. His letter ends with this deplorable description of his diocese:—"Alas, my lord, it is hard to trust any man in these quarters; for they do but rob, steal, burn, and kill every night. It were better to be in prison in England than to be here amongst them." Bishop Maurice did little to improve the state of religion during his long career, for when he

resigned in 1612 there were only seven clergymen in the diocese to serve 116 parish churches, and not one of them was a graduate. The want of competent ministers was not the only difficulty with which the Reformed Church had to contend, for although nine-tenths of the population understood no language but Irish, no provision was ever made for the translation of the Book of Common Prayer, and it was expressly enacted by statute that it should only be read in English or Latin. The Latin was generally used within the English pale until 1587, when it was forbidden by Queen Elizabeth on the report of her Ambassador, who was driven on his way to Spain by stress of weather into Tralee harbour. It was Sunday, and he went to morning prayer, when to his amazement he found that the service was conducted in Latin.

Bishop Maurice was rewarded for his loyalty by several Crown grants of land, and he eventually succeeded to the estates of his family; but the bishopric did not profit by his wealth, and the value was reduced by wrongful sales and improvident leases, which were partially set aside by the next bishop. He resigned in 1612, and his successor, John Rider, was the first English Bishop of Killaloe, and the real founder of the Reformed Church in Thomond. He had been a tutor at Oxford, and was a good scholar, for he was the author of the first English-Latin Dictionary. He was afterwards Rector of Bermondsey, and held the rich living of Winwick, in Lancashire, until he came over to Ireland as Dean of St. Patrick's. The learning and skill which he displayed in his controversy with FitzSimon, the Jesuit, recommended him to promotion, and he was consecrated Bishop of Killaloe in January 1612-13. He was then sixty years old, but was full of zeal and vigour, and recovered for his see many of the wrongful alienations of his predecessor. His Report to the Royal Commissioners on the state of his diocese in 1622 is deservedly printed at length by Mr. Dwyer. There were 116 parish churches, of which 53 rectories and 25 vicarages were impropriated by laymen, who usually encroached on the glebe, and withheld the customary payments from the clergy. There were 47 clergy in the diocese, of whom 24 were preachers, and it is remarkable that after a century of Protestant domination the number of clergy had dwindled down to 24 in the Visitation of 1695. Bishop Rider was eighty years old in 1631, and "finding himself disabled from the great decay of his body and memory," he begged the Lords Justices of Ireland to let him resign his see to the Dean of Limerick, whom he knew to be well qualified to carry on his work; but neither his resignation nor his recommendation was accepted, and the good bishop died at his post on November 12, 1632. His successor, Lewis Jones, was ninety years old at the time of his consecration, if he was 104 (as all the authorities are agreed) when he died in 1646. His age, however, has lately been questioned by Dr. Cotton, who has discovered a letter from Archbishop Usher describing him as sixty-nine in 1629; but neither Cotton nor Dwyer has observed

that this is contradicted by the University Records, for he matriculated at Oxford in 1562, and was elected fellow of All Souls in 1569. The old Bishop was driven out of his diocese by the rebellion of 1641, of which Mr. Dwyer gives many local details, but their interest is impaired by the want of a connecting narrative, for he gives credit to his readers for the most familiar knowledge of Irish affairs at this period, and his text constantly degenerates into a series of comments on books and passages of Irish history which are imperfectly known by English readers. The most valuable feature in the book is the number of original documents illustrating the history of Thomond which are now for the first time collected and printed. The selection, perhaps, might have been better, and the story might certainly have been more graphically told: but the diocese of Killaloe is not a likely subject for literary enthusiasm, and students of local history will be too grateful for Mr. Dwyer's industry and painstaking to complain that his style is not livelier than his subject.

EDMOND CHESTER WATERS.

A Strappado for the Devil. By Richard Brathwaite. With an Introduction by the Rev. J. W. Ebsworth, M.A. (Boston, Lincolnshire: Roberts.)

LIFE is short; and Brathwaite, like Prynne and Withers, is long, very long. It is not likely that anyone will care to reprint all his works, although he has been lucky enough to find good friends both at the beginning of this century and now in the latter part of it, and may be always lucky in that respect. But we trust no one's passion for him will be so ardent as to reproduce his writings in their entirety. Reproducers must be expected to show some judgment. There are some old books that enjoy quite as much existence as they deserve if the original copies are still preserved in accessible libraries. It is unnecessary to ask them to step out into the world again, and disport themselves in modern raiment. We do not want them to come and stay with us; our houses are overcrowded already. We shall be quite content if we can call on them now and then, without expecting a return visit, from which their age and feebleness excuse them. And, in our opinion, much that the voluminous Brathwaite wrote is of this sort. A certain vivacity and vigour he certainly has; but he wrote too much, and too hastily, to write well. He was always at it, and, what was worse, always printing his productions, or rather sending them to the press to be printed as they might, for correcting proofs does not seem to have been much in his line. Indeed, with regard to much which he produced, if it were to be judged merely from the artistic point of view, but slight praise could be bestowed upon it, and small thanks would be due to any editor for recalling it to knowledge. It is for the most part—for the most part, we say—the somewhat rude expression of a fervid impulsive nature, that thinks aloud, and whose thoughts, as might be feared, are not always worth hearing, still less preserving.

Happily, in addition to his value as an original author, Brathwaite has a value quite

distinct, or he could not have found the favour he has found with certain competent scholars. He is of considerable use for the illustrations he furnishes of contemporary literature: many a Shaksperian phrase and allusion, for instance, have light thrown upon them from his pages; and, secondly, he is of considerable interest as a representative man. The characteristics of the late Elizabethan or Jacobean age show clear in him. He threw himself into the life of his time with a wild enthusiasm. "A mad world, my masters;" and Brathwaite was at home in it. Passing from Westmoreland (not Lancashire, as Mr. Ebsworth says) to Oxford and also to Cambridge, and from the universities to the Inns of Court, he shared with reckless delight in the revelry of his day.

"While roaring was in request," he writes, long after the uproar of those dissipations had died away in the distance, "I held it a complete fashion. . . . I held my pockets sufficiently stored, if they could but bring me off for mine ordinary, and after dinner purchase me a stool on the stage. . . . A long winter night seemed but a midsummer night's dream, being merrily past in a catch of four parts, a deep health to a light mistress, and a knot of brave blades to make up the consort. . . . A weak blast of light fame was a great part of that portion I aimed at. And herein was my madness! I held nothing so likely to make me known to the world, or admired in it, as to be debauched, and to purchase a parasite's praise by my riot."

He may, perhaps, deepen the colour of his pictures, after the manner of certain religionists who take a fond pleasure in blackening their former complexion, perhaps in order to make their present exceeding fairness the better appreciated—or is it because the "Old Adam" likes lingering over those old days, and describing with not unaffectionate emphasis their once sweet deliriousness? But probably even in the midst of his wildnesses Brathwaite was not without compunctious visitings. We doubt whether he was ever altogether a reformed character. *Barnabae Itinerarium*, or *Barnabee's Journal*, was not published till 1638, when he was some fifty years of age. It may have been written in part long before; but it certainly was not all so. Anyhow there is no reason for supposing that it was published, when it was, against the author's will. Late in life, too, he reprinted one or two not very edifying pieces from the *Strappado*: e.g., as late as 1665 in his *Comment upon the Two Tales of Our Ancient, Renowned, and Ever living Poet Sir Geoffrey Chaucer, Knight*, the story of how a "wily wench" "capricorned" her husband. Thus we have in Brathwaite a man of a curiously mixed nature, or rather—for that description would apply to us all—a man who displays his mixedness with a curious frankness and fullness. We see him in his cups; we see him at his prayers. A strange figure this, now reeling, now kneeling. Do not let us doubt his sincerity: he drinks with zest; he prays with all earnestness. He is a vehement, impulsive man, who must still be talking, still unbosoming himself, still giving voice to the passion of the moment. Always hating Puritanism—it had no heartier enemy—he struggles to be religious and to recommend religiousness in what he thought a more liberal spirit than the Puritanic; yet

in the midst of his aspirations and efforts there would intrude at times far other thoughts, and all of a sudden the paraphrast of "The Psalms of David the King and Prophet and of other Holy Prophets" is busy conjugating his favourite verb:—

"Sat est, verbum declinavi,
Titubo—titubas—titubavi."

The Psalms of David and the songs of Anacreon, he can sing them both *con amore*, this versatile gentleman. In other writers of the time, as in Herrick, one may see something of the same odd combination, or rather of this same plenary representation, of two different sides of our complex nature; but perhaps in no one so clearly and so abruptly, so to speak, as in the subject of the present notice.

The reprint before us is of one of his earliest works. It appeared in 1615, the year before Shakspeare's death. The volume consists of two parts: first, the "Strappado for the Devil," and secondly, "Love's Labyrinth: or, the True Lover's Knot, including the disastrous falls of two Star-crossed lovers Pyramus and Thisbe."

The "Strappado" is a miscellany of epigrams, satires, and occasional pieces. The origin of the collection is no doubt sufficiently indicated in his *Spiritual Spicery*, 1638, when he is talking of his early life, how he "held it in those days an incomparable grace to be styled one of the wits; where, if at any time invited to a public feast, or some other meeting of the Muses, we hated nothing more than losing time; reserving even some select hours of that solemnity, to make proof of our Conceits in a present provision of Epigrams, Anagrams, with other expressive (and many times offensive) fancies. . . By this time I got an eye in the world; and a finger in the streets. There goes an author! One of the wits!" The title should mean, we suppose, a flogging for the Archfiend, a scourge for evil, very much what Withers meant by his *Abuses Stript and Whipt* (1613); but Brathwaite in a passage in a subsequent volume leads us to understand that by "Devil" was thought to be meant especially one particular form of evil—detraction. Whatever is the precise meaning of this fantastic title—it was an age of such—the collection included under it may be briefly described as the characteristic offspring of a young Jacobean wit—of a lively Bohemian of the early seventeenth century. It jokes as men joked then, outspokenly and often coarsely. The epigrams might occasionally have more point, the satires bite more keenly. But, as we said to begin with, Brathwaite has always some vivacity and vigour; he is never utterly dull; now and then he writes with true force and dignity, and he furnishes here many of those illustrations of contemporary life and literature which we have mentioned as giving value to his works. He quotes "a horse, a kingdom for a horse," from *Richard III.*; and "Halloa ye pampered Jades," from *Tamberlaine the Great*, second part. Here is an early reference to Cervantes' famous romance:—

"If I had lived but in Don Quixote's time,
His Rozinant had been of little worth;
For mine was bred within a colder clime,
And can endure the motion of the earth

With greater patience; nor will he repine
At any provender, so mild is he.
How many men want his humility!"

"All true-bred Northern sparks" will find something to interest them in his lines "To the Cottoners." There he speaks of Wakefield and its Pindar, of Bradford and its "Souter," of Kendal and its white coats. Bradford, it seems, was notable for its Puritanism:—

"Bradford, if I should rightly set it forth,
Style it I might the Banbury of the North;
And well this title with the town agrees
Famous for twanging, Ale, Zeal, Cakes, and
Cheese."

(What is the right punctuation here? Should there be a comma after "twanging"? If so, we should write Twanging. Or does it "govern" "Ale," &c.? Either way the word is an uncomplimentary reference to the nasal tones wherein the Puritans were popularly believed to take pleasure.)

"But why should I set zeal behind their ale?
Because zeal is for some, but ale for all;
Zealous, indeed, some are (for I do hear
Of many zealous simpering sister there
Who love their brothers from their heart 'i' faith)."

The English of the last line but one is noticeable. Brathwaite says "many sister" according to the older—the proper—usage: so "many burden" (p. 67, &c.). Both usages occur in this complement from Gower:—

"With many an herb and many a stone
Whereof she hath there many one."

Certainly the student, whatever may be said of the "general reader," will find this volume repay perusal. He will probably feel some annoyance that it is provided with no Table of Contents, nor with any Index. For either of these we would gladly have spared the "Introduction," though that has its good points. That there is neither is a real disadvantage. Nor are there any notes; but for them we will make no outcry. An intelligent Index would have been a most serviceable and welcome addition.

JOHN W. HALES.

Antient Liturgies: being a Reprint of the Texts, either Original or Translated, of the most Representative Liturgies of the Church from Various Sources. Edited, with Introduction, Notes, and Liturgical Glossary, by C. E. Hammond, M.A., Lecturer (late Fellow and Tutor) of Exeter College. (Oxford: Clarendon Press.)

THE texts here printed are the Clementine St. Mark; Greek St. James; Syriac St. James (in the Latin of the first of Renaudot's two Ordinines); St. Chrysostom, and St. Basil (ordinary text of the *Euchologion*); the Armenian (in Mr. Malan's English translation); Coptic St. Cyril and St. Basil (Renaudot); "The antient Ethiopic Liturgy" (from the *Commentarius* of Ludolphus); the Ethiopic *Canon Universalis* (Renaudot); the Liturgy of SS. Adaeus and Maris (Renaudot); and, from the West, the Roman, Ambrosian, Gallican, and Mozarabic. To these are added the fragments of a Gallican Missal which Mai printed (*Script. Vet. Vatic. Collectio*, tom. iii.) from a palimpsest in the Ambrosian Library at

Milan; and the Gregorian and Gelasian Canons as given in Daniel's *Codex Liturgicus*.

All the more important and characteristic representatives of the several liturgical families are here exhibited. Full, though not quite exhaustive, glossaries are added. The Introduction contains an explanation of the general structure of the Liturgies, with some account of special details; while a well-devised system of marginal references much facilitates the comparison of the several parts as they exist in the various liturgical types. Thus it will be seen that Mr. Hammond's collection is the most comprehensive, convenient, and helpful to students of liturgical literature that has yet appeared in this country. In fact, no student of theology, unless he desires to be a specialist in liturgiology, will require more than this volume. From its pages he can without difficulty gain a very full and accurate conception of the Eucharistic worship of the early Church in its several branches, both orthodox and heretical.

On the vexed question of the relation of the Ambrosian Liturgy to the other Liturgies of the Western group Mr. Hammond takes a very decided stand upon the side of its affinity to the Roman. He maintains (p. lxxiv.) "that there is no feature in it which is inconsistent with the hypothesis that it is a parallel and independent development of the early Latin Roman Liturgy, which has again been affected by the influence of the Roman See, and been gradually assimilated in certain points to the later Roman Liturgy." Certainly the existence of the *Prophecy* in both the Mozarabic and Milanese Liturgies is a feature to which too much weight may be attached as establishing a specially close relationship. Not only are there sufficient indications of the occasional use of the *Prophecy* in the Roman Liturgy, but if (as is probable) Justin Martyr in the *First Apology* is describing the Roman rite, we have a testimony to the ordinary use of lections from the Prophets in the Eucharistic service of Rome as early as the first half of the second century.

Mr. Hammond did well to print the very interesting Ethiopic Liturgy preserved in the Ethiopic Apostolic Constitutions, to which Bunsen (*Analecta Ante-Nicaena*, iii.) directed attention. So little reliance, it seems to me, is ordinarily to be placed upon the soundness of Bunsen's judgment that the fact of his assigning this Liturgy to the middle of the second century carries with me little or no weight. But I am unable on the other hand to attach importance to the fact that it does not very closely correspond to the description of the Roman service in Justin's day. The *ἐν τῷ πολὺ* of chap. lxxv. (*First Apology*) must have set over against it the *ὁσὴ δὲναμὺς αὐτῶ* of chap. lxxvii. This latter phrase, after all explanations have been offered, can leave little doubt that at all events in this part of the service a certain liberty in prayer was allowed to the celebrant—that at this date the liturgical service had not yet become, in all its particulars, fixed. And hence the uncertainty that arises in any argument based on a comparison with this part of Justin's account.

The conjecture (p. lxxv.) as to the origin of the application of the word "Mozarabic" to the old national Liturgy of the Spanish Church, upon which Liturgy no trace of Arab influence can be detected, is ingenious, and, in the obscurity which hangs over the subject, deserving of mention. Premising that "Arabising" was made a distinct charge against the clergy of Cordova in the tenth century, Mr. Hammond asks, "Is it possible that, as during the tenth and eleventh centuries a series of determined attempts were made to substitute the Roman Liturgy throughout Spain for the national rite, the name 'Mozarabic' was affixed to this Liturgy by the favourers of this movement, in order to discredit it by a question-begging epithet?" This is likely enough, and reminds one of Gilbert, Bishop of Limerick, at the end of the eleventh century, in a similar spirit condemning the native Irish uses in language of extreme harshness.

I regret that Mr. Hammond (p. xxxii.) helps to give further currency to the wide-spread but baseless fiction that the word "oblations" in the Anglican Prayer for the Church Militant has reference to the offering of the Eucharistic elements. A comparison of the rubric preceding this prayer in the Scotch Prayer-Book of 1637, with the rubric as first offered to Convocation in 1661, and as finally accepted, leaves it beyond all reasonable doubt that the majority who determined the final form of the English Prayer-Book not only did not regard the placing of the bread and wine upon the holy table as an oblation, but consciously and deliberately refused to use the language which might be naturally capable of such construction. The well-known passage from Bishop Patrick (*Christian Sacrifice*, pt. ii.), which is sometimes cited in favour of the view taken by Mr. Hammond, is in express terms a mere inference or conjecture, not the testimony of a contemporary witness speaking to what he knew to be a matter of fact. I can heartily wish that the Anglican Liturgy had preserved this primitive feature; but the historical investigation of the subject does not allow me to believe that it is so.

It would make some of the descriptions of the Glossaries clearer if the reader had before him a plan (such as may be found in Dr. Neale's *Primitive Liturgies*) showing the structural arrangements of a church intended for worship according to the Oriental rites.

Is it not an error in bibliography to assert (p. xlv.) that the *editio princeps* of Greek St. James was published by Demetrius Ducas in 1526? I know that the statement has been made more than once before—as, e.g., by Sir W. Palmer. But the existence of a printed text of St. James at so early a date is more than doubtful. Certainly there *does* exist a volume of Liturgies published at Rome in 1526 by Demetrius Ducas, in which St. James does not appear, and the St. James of 1526 is unknown to Panzer or Brunet.

JOHN DOWDEN.

Travels of Dr. and M^{me}. Helfer in Syria, Mesopotamia, Burmah, &c. Narrated by Pauline Countess Nostitz (formerly M^{me}. Helfer). Translated by Mrs. G. Sturge. In Two Volumes. (R. Bentley & Son.)

At first one might be readily inclined to pass these volumes by as appearing too late in the day. If published shortly after the death of Dr. Helfer, in 1840, and before everybody had taken to writing and publishing in some form or other, they would undoubtedly have attracted a great deal of attention and admiration. Now they are in danger of being passed over as affording only another and rather ancient addition to those innumerable personal narratives with which we have been deluged, and which are interesting chiefly to friends and acquaintances of the author, or to the author alone.

That, however, would be a rather hasty judgment. We have here an illustration of how interesting records of travel may be, though neither recent nor having a special value from their age, when these records are made by persons who do not hurry through a country in order to bring out another book, but really make acquaintance with the countries they visit, and write with some enthusiasm and capacity for observation. There is a special faculty here which comes of grace rather than of labour, and least of all of that so-called labour that consists in jotting down innumerable details and then presenting them to the public. Without the least pretension to doing any thing particular, and apparently without even knowing that she is doing so, the Countess Nostitz has the rare faculty of saying just what should be said about her own experience, and saying it so that the reader at once realises the situation, feels himself present with her, and has an interest in the situation which lifts him out of himself. This is well displayed in the idyllic treatment of the circumstances which led to her marriage with Dr. Helfer. Accident had led them to be together in a weary diligence journey from Berlin to Dresden, not by the ordinary route, but through the sands of Lusatia; and

"the natural effect of a diligence dragging wearily through the sand is either to send the passengers to sleep, or to make them beguile the time as best they can. We chose the latter, and preferred to walk rather than be jolted over the roots of trees through an endless heath covered with firs; and thus, wading in the sand and beneath the scanty shade of the stunted trees, we began the journey of life together, which was to end amid the luxuriant verdure and under the palms of the tropics."

Even the account of the second marriage, with Count Nostitz, has a similar interest. She knew of him only as a recluse and supposed oddity; but some entomological interests—about minute Coleoptera—brought them together; and their union also seems to have commenced with a walk, but in Prague:—

"Just as I was preparing for the long walk from the lower part of the city to the Hradschin, Count Joseph presented himself, and offered his escort. I could not decline this polite attention, though I should have preferred the walk through the ancient streets and over the Nepomuk bridge

alone, to having an eccentric man by my side to whom my companionship was doubtless unpleasant. . . . Count Joseph again begged permission to accompany me. I really should have preferred being left to my own reflections, and therefore politely declined. He persisted, however, and, seeing that he was in earnest, I submitted to the inevitable!"

At some points in her narrative the reader may be tempted to ask whether the authoress has not been dreaming of the past instead of literally describing. It is difficult to believe in ladies with children passing from Kosseir on the Red Sea to Kenneh on the Nile in four days on donkeys, and in a kind of palanquin suspended between two camels, which thus could go only at their usual walking rate of about two miles an hour; but there might easily be a mistake there. It is almost amazing as well as amusing to read how Dr. and Mrs. Helfer fell on their feet everywhere (up to his sad death from an arrow at the Andaman Islands); how easily they got through the Euphrates Valley; how when they landed in Calcutta—in Eastern costume, without other clothes, with one letter of introduction to a Major Hutchinson, and apparently almost without money—they were at once set up in the world by a benevolent boarding-house-keeper, and were shortly afterwards received generally into society; how, soon after, Dr. Helfer received an appointment from the Indian Government as its naturalist in British Malaya, the whole affair winding up, on Mrs. Helfer's proceeding to London, with a conversation with Prince Albert at a Court ball, which would have been longer "had not the Prince just then been summoned to the Queen," and with Queen Victoria herself interfering, at least by an expression of opinion, so as to obtain for the authoress a pension from the unwilling Directors of the East India Company. But all this was before the year 1843, and even the most charming of naturalists and of naturalists' wives need not look for any such good fortune now. We have only to add that the most interesting parts of this work are those describing the Euphrates Valley and the residence of Dr. and Mrs. Helfer on their plantation at Mergui at the mouth of the Tenasserim river. ANDREW WILSON.

VILLANELLES.

Villanelles. Suivies de poésies en langage du XV^e siècle, et précédées d'une notice historique et critique sur la villanelle. Par Joseph Boulmier. (Paris: J. Liseux.)

FOUR years ago this pretty little book would scarcely have commanded a single reader on this side of the Channel; now it is sure of being eagerly bought and studied by not a few students interested in the revival and introduction of old poetic forms. M. Boulmier has not exactly done for the Villanelle what Charles Asselineau did for the Sonnet and for the Ballade; he has not attempted to make a collection of the best Villanelles of all time, but he has done what is perhaps better still—he has enriched French literature with forty very charming and sprightly examples; while in his Critical Essay he has carefully gone over the past history of the Villanelle

and the creation of its normal type. Some impatience, perhaps, of the pretensions of the Parnassians has prevented him from any reference to what has been done by such poets of our own day as Théodore de Banville and Philoxène Boyer. That we have been writing Villanelles in English is too much for us to expect that he should know.

Of the origin of the term *villanelle* M. Boulmier has not much that is new to tell us. He finds the names *villancejo*, *villancete*, *villancico*, used to distinguish several old forms of pastoral poem in Castilian; a writer of Villanelles was called a *villanciquero*. He presumes that in its origin the *villanelle* was a humble song chanted by serfs over their work in the fields or the farm, or intoned in choir at Christmas or May day. This supposition is borne out by a passage in that garrulous old book, Thomas Morley's *Plain and Basic Introduction to Practicall Musicke*, 1597, which seems worth quoting, despite its amiable incoherence.

"The last degree of gravity, if they have any at all, is given to the *villanelle* or country songs, which are made only for the ditty's sake, for, so they be aptly set to express the nature of the ditty, the composer (though he be never so excellent) will not stick to take many perfect chords of one kind together, for in this kind they think it no fault (as being a kind of keeping decorum) to make a clownish music to a clownish matter, and though many times the ditty be fine enough, yet because it carrieth the name *villanelle* they take those disallowances as being good enough for plough and cart."

The modern Villanelle, however, has none of this uncouth and sylvan character. The type of all Villanelles, the famous *Tourterelle* of Jean Passerat, written about 1560, is one of the most delicate and sentimental poems of the French Renaissance. It is composed in five tercets and a quatrain, the first and third lines of the first tercet being repeated as alternate last lines in each tercet, and as a couplet in the final quatrain. There are only two rhymes throughout. It is this poem on which all Villanelles of the modern revival have been more or less modelled. De Banville in France and Austin Dobson among ourselves have been of opinion that, in the words of the latter, "there is no restriction as to the number of stanzas." M. Boulmier, however, insists—and I am bound to confess that he has convinced me in the matter—that it is advisable to take the *Tourterelle* of Passerat as a type in every respect, and to confine the Villanelle rigorously to six stanzas. In this way it becomes a form as regular and as fixed as the Sonnet or the Ballade.

It is time to show by an example the quality of M. Boulmier's own verse. He writes with great lightness and picturesqueness, spinning the bright web of recurring refrains with the ease and grace of some agile sort of poetic spider. He does more than this, he contrives to fill each delicate fabric with some thought, some emotion, even if occasionally the emotion be more playful than intense, and the thought a little attenuated. The Villanelles which deal with the adventures of his two pet cats, Gaspard and Coquette, are among the lightest, but perhaps on that account among the most successful. Gaspard, the

tom-cat, is a serious poetic creature, like his master; while Coquette is a sad snowball of velvety frivolity, and costs her mate and her master many a pang. We watch their gambols and their griefs through an entire series of Villanelles, and our hearts must be hard indeed if we have not a sigh to spare at the end.

"IL N'EST PLUS.

Il n'est plus, mon vieux Gaspard!
Riez, badauds: moi, je pleure...
J'étouffe, et le cœur me part!
Désormais, je rentre tard:
Triste et vide est ma demeure...
Il n'est plus, mon vieux Gaspard!
Me laissant vivre au hasard,
J'attends qu'à mon tour je meure...
J'étouffe et le cœur me part!
Sa bonne amitié sans fard
N'avait rien d'un traître leurre...
Il n'est plus, mon vieux Gaspard!
C'était ma dernière part
En ce monde, et la meilleure...
J'étouffe, et le cœur me part!
Ah! du suprême départ
Pour moi peut bien sonner l'heure...
Il n'est plus, mon vieux Gaspard!
J'étouffe, et le cœur me part."

The poems at the end of the volume, composed in the language and the orthography of the fifteenth century, are more curious than beautiful. M. Boulmier, who writes so much about solitude and the advent of old age that he must certainly be still very young, will no doubt outlive the taste that induces him to spell his epitaph "Cy gist qui ne scent oncq riens faire," and to cultivate the ingeniously odious form of verse called the Rondelet.

If Villanelles are to give real poetic pleasure, it is plain, I think, that we must abandon the idea of using them for elevated and grandiose themes, and employ the murmuring recurrence of the two refrains for the babbling of some love-song, the tender humour of some bright and volatile fancy, or at gravest for the repetition of a gentle regret. In some silence between the trumpet and the organ there may yet be found place for the Villanelle, like a flute, to warble its Lydian measure.

EDMUND W. GOSSE.

Final French Struggles in India and on the Indian Seas. With an Appendix containing an Account of the Expedition from India to Egypt in 1801. By Colonel G. B. Malleson, C.S.I. (W. H. Allen & Co.)

COLONEL MALLESON writes plainly, forcibly, and to the point; and those who have hitherto been strangers to his style may find comfort after perusal of the Introduction to this volume, in the conviction that they will be talked to about French struggles in India by no wordy and wearisome chronicler. Nor do the motives which bid him call attention to a chapter of Indian history, perhaps rather "ignored" than (as he says) "suppressed," seem other than logically sound. Well may he assert the principle that if history "assume to be a record of events which have happened, it must record the evil as well as the good, misfortune as well as gain, defeat as well as victory;" and we thoroughly sympathise with the proposition that true patriotism consists in admitting our own shortcomings.

together with the virtues of our adversaries, not in a blind self-glorification to the prejudice of others. The sentiment can hardly be better expressed than in the very words of the Introduction:—"It is the writer who attempts to lessen the merits of the enemy who is really guilty of want of patriotism. For if the enemy were as contemptible as he is often described to have been by the purely insular writer, the merits of those who conquered him need not have been very considerable." Critics who think otherwise would have their country's historian stoop to a vulgar practice unworthy the age in which we live, and excusable only in the compiler of an Oriental Court Circular. If we mistake not, the American heroes in that admirable old sea-novel of the *Pilot* were converted into British heroes when the story was dramatised for the British stage. Such arrangement is in the abstract an unjustifiable resort to expediency. But it is hardly a perversion of history; and now that Fenimore Cooper and Mr. T. P. Cooke have long since passed away from the range of popular discussion, Long Tom Coffin may continue to typify the British or American sailor at discretion, without harm done to the serious chronicle of events.

The subject is treated in three books or divisions, each of which bears a distinctive title. In the first, "French Mariners on the Indian Seas," Suffren is *facile princeps* of the *dramatis personae*; and it is not difficult to understand the admiration expressed by Colonel Malleon for this valiant representative of a navy which has numbered and continues to number so many officers of mark and special merit. The summary of his career here presented has been drawn out with the care and skill of a practised writer; and in it we seem to trace the heads of a romance which might be developed into more than one stirring octavo. Whether we look back upon the action off Ceylon, on April 12; to that off Negapatam, on July 6; off Trincomali, on September 3—all within five short months of 1782—or that off Kadalur, on June 20, 1783, there is assuredly sufficient heroism displayed on both sides for after-generations to veil over or obliterate the charges of rancour and animosity which not unnaturally may have been preferred in the course of a severe struggle. Some notion of the character of the naval engagements cited may be obtained from the casualties reported in each. Colonel Malleon states that on April 12, 1782, the English numbered 137 killed and 430 wounded, and the French 130 and 364. This statement is confirmed by contemporary annals, where also we read that in the two succeeding engagements the English had 128 killed and 516 wounded, and the French 590 and 1277; while in the action of June 20, 1783, our own losses are given at 99 killed and 431 wounded, without mention of those on the other side; but none of these figures are to be found in the pages before us, which are silent on the subject. As an illustration of hard fighting in the case of particular ships may be recalled the fact that on April 12, 1782, 45 men were killed and 102 wounded on board the *Monmouth* only, or probably a full third of her crew. She carried 64 guns, and was commanded by Captain Alms, an

officer of distinguished gallantry. Another incident mentioned in the serials of the period is that on September 3, 1782, Suffren's own ship the *Héros*, 74 guns, whose crew at the commencement of the engagement amounted to 1,200 men, had no less than 140 killed and 240 wounded—"a slaughter," adds the writer in the *Annual Register*, "seldom equalled except in the cases of burning or blowing up."

One of the most dashing, as well as profitable, of the daring Frenchman's exploits was the capture of Trincomali on August 31, 1782. The carrying-out of the scheme was equal to the conception; and, however mortifying to the English Admiral, on sighting the port, must have been the ocular demonstration of his opponent's success, he could hardly fail to give him credit for well-directed energy.

Pierre André de Suffren was born at St. Cannat, in Provence, on July 13, 1726, and, according to Colonel Malleon, was killed in a duel in 1788 at the age of sixty-two. In the *World* of December 15 of the latter year we observe the following paragraph: "The Bailli de Suffren Saint-Tropez, Vice-Admiral of France, died at Paris on Thursday last, the 11th instant." But there is no detailed account of the casualty, nor any notice whatever of the career of the deceased officer. He was the third son of the Marquis de Suffren de Saint-Tropez.

The second book, headed "The Isle of France and her Privateers," opens at a date about ten years after the return home of Suffren in 1784; and covers a period of about seventeen years, or from 1793 to 1810, closing with the loss to the French of the Island of Mauritius. Its more prominent hero is of less respectable status than a Vice-Admiral of France, but he does not fall behind his socially higher countryman in romantic adventure. Robert Surcouf must, indeed, have been a corsair of corsairs; and to him any one of his boats, the *Emilie*, *Clarisse*, or *Revenant*, was for the nonce, or so long as it served his purpose, much as the *Alabama* to Captain Semmes. The great Napoleon, when First Consul, offered him the commission of "post-captain in the French navy, with the command of two frigates in the Indian seas;" but he would not exchange his roving life for the more dignified service, unless he were guaranteed an independence from superior control, which was clearly out of the question. François Lemême was another pupil of the same school, scarcely equal to Surcouf, but not far behind him; and a third destroyer of British commerce in the Indian seas appeared in the person of Jean Dutertre, "little inferior to Lemême." Others are also spoken of; but the story of the occupation of the insignificant Rodriguez, and the conquest of the larger islands of Bourbon and Mauritius, has a more general interest than that of the minor privateersmen to whom these localities afforded shelter, and the reader who anticipates pleasure and instruction from its perusal will not be disappointed. La Réunion and Mauritius—once Bourbon and the Isle of France—though not under one rule, are now friendly rivals. If the latter has the advantage of harbours and a wider area of productiveness,

the former can boast greater diversity of climate, with romantic and picturesque scenery of rare order. If the former has to struggle against severe seasons and climatic visitations, the latter is not exempt from like irresistible influences. Nearly allied by geographical position, the distance between the two is yet four times that which separates Calais from Dover. But close *voisinage* in Europe draws Western people together in far Africa; and while each settlement, in matter of Government, exhibits a distinct type of its own, there should exist for these particular islands a link of brotherhood independent of national characteristics.

The third book, entitled "Foreign Adventurers in India," commences with a sketch of De Boigne's remarkable India career, and adds to it notices of at least a score of minor adventurers, mostly satellites. Interesting and manifestly useful as it is for future historians, we think that this part of the work will hardly prove so attractive to the general reader as the treatment of the less hackneyed theme of naval exploits. But it may safely be commended to consideration, as also the Appendix describing the British expedition sent from India to Egypt in 1801.

We observe that Colonel Malleon, in the earlier pages of his book, does not say a word in extenuation or explanation of the withdrawal of M. D'Orves from the Coromandel coast at a time when the delay of a few days would have "starved" our troops "into surrender." In a foot-note (p. 9) he quotes the Viscomte de Souillac, Governor of the Isle of France, in support of a wholesale condemnation of the act; but we are doubtful whether a countryman's opinion, under the circumstances, is a better guide to the historian than the English chronicles of the period. Cases are not uncommon, in this world of official rivalry and jealousy, where a man's character is more seriously damaged by normal friends than by abnormal foes. We neither assert nor imply that it was so in the present instance, but simply ask reference to the *Annual Register's* historical summary for the year 1782.

Sir Eyre Coote, be it remembered, had, before the arrival of the French ships from Mauritius, disarmed the inhabitants of Pondichéry, destroyed their boats, and removed the provisions which had been stored expressly for the support of the newcomers:—

"The destruction of the boats was in a peculiar manner timely and fortunate; for M. d'Orves arrived with a squadron soon after off that place, and being in great distress for water, provisions, and other necessities, the want of boats on both sides occasioned his quitting the coast without obtaining any relief."

Explanation is wanting for the words we have italicised, but if they mean that ship's boats were not more available than shore boats for landing or embarking troops and stores, such a state of things might be accounted for by the surf. At the same time we must allow that history—that is to say, the judgment of historians on the evidence before them—is not otherwise favourable to M. d'Orves.

F. J. GOLDSMID.

NEW NOVELS.

Mine is Thine. By Lieut.-Col. Lockhart. In Three Volumes. (Blackwood.)
The Primrose Path. By Mrs. Oliphant. In Three Volumes. (Hurst & Blackett.)
Souci. By Mrs. J. H. Twells. In One Volume. (J. B. Lippincott & Co.)
Dangerfield. By H. Baden Pritchard. In Three Volumes. (Tinsley Brothers.)
Cruel London. By Joseph Hatton. In Three Volumes. (Chapman & Hall.)
Loved and Unloved. By Harriet Davis. In One Volume. (Samuel Tinsley & Co.)
Corrafin. By the Author of "Marley Castle." In Two Volumes. (Tinsley Brothers.)

COLONEL LOCKHART'S novel has already appeared in numbers in *Blackwood's Magazine*, and everyone will be glad to welcome it in its more permanent form. Its permanence will be lasting, for it is not of the class of stories which are read once and done with. It is a fascinating story, both from the brilliance of its writing and the vigour of its studies of character. Such scenes as the *table d'hôte* at Cadenabbia, the deer drive in Scotland, and the hero's maiden speech in the House, will be read for their own sakes apart from their place in the story, and none of the portraiture in the book will be easily forgotten. The arrogant pomposity of Lord Germistoun; the high-mindedness and simple nobility of Cosmo and Esmé (who love each other with a trust and reverence which compared with the fiction of the present day is old-fashioned); the keen business powers of Mr. Glencairn; the scheming of Mrs. Ravenhall; and the *naïve* selfishness of the spendthrift Tom Wyedale, are all drawn with power and sustained to the end. The plot by which Cosmo Glencairn comes into possession of the title and house of Esmé's father, though cleverly conceived, is rather like a fairy-tale, but the episode in which the hero clears his father's honour is very finely drawn; and there is much humour in the grudging compulsion with which Lord Germistoun is brought to give him credit for his generosity. Books often gain from being written by those whose chief work in life has not been of a literary character. Men like Colonel Lockhart bring to their stories a freshness and a force which too often flag in the professional novelist; and they generally give to their plots the charm of originality. *Mine is Thine* is altogether a book of a high and refined order, with a story in it which never falls off in interest or in its entertaining style, except perhaps at the point where the hero makes his proposal to Esmé. We cannot bring ourselves to believe that such a man as Cosmo Glencairn really made two long speeches as if he were practising for the House, or that he talked to Esmé just then about the music of his life, saying, "You are its keynote, and its theme is the love which I now offer you."

Mrs. Oliphant has done all that brilliant writing and most careful word-painting can do to make the plot of *The Primrose Path* palatable to her readers, but in spite of her efforts they will continue all through to have an uneasy sense of knowing something which they ought not to know. It was a daring

idea to take for a heroine a bonnie Scotch heiress, and make her engage herself to the low-born man who is at the same time betrothed to her own housemaid. Mrs. Oliphant makes the story so realistic that the engagement becomes to us like an uncomfortable fact of which we suddenly gain cognisance, and we find ourselves unconsciously trying to help poor Margaret out of her trouble. The characters of the third-rate artist, Rob Glen (whose veneer of culture throws such glamour over the lonely Margaret), and his grasping shrewd mother, are like unpleasant photographs from which we turn away almost indignant at their likeness to life. The dreamy old bookworm, Sir Ludovic, brings to us a remembrance of Romola's father. The sisters, Mrs. Bellingham and Miss Leslie, superficial, fussy, and lazily good-natured, are drawn as Mrs. Oliphant alone can draw the commonplace women of our own day. Even the minor characters Bell and John, the faithful old servants, and the minister and his wife, are all living pictures, full of vivacity and force, and rich in humorous touches. Among many amusing scenes in the book, not the least so is that in which Dr. Burnside laments the rationalistic tendencies of Rob Glen.

"Dr. Burnside shook his puzzled head when he went into the Manse to tea. 'Yon's a clever lad,' he said to his wife; 'I sometimes think the devil always gets the cleverest.' 'Well, Doctor,' said Mrs. Burnside, who was a very strong theologian, 'have you forgotten that the foolish things of the earth are to confound the strong?' But the Doctor only shook his head. He did not like to think of himself as one of the foolish things of this earth, even though by so doing he might have a better hope of confounding the audacious strength of Rob Glen. . . . 'I think I will preach my sermon on the fig-tree next Sunday morning,' he said to his wife, after tea; 'I think that will stagger him if anything can.' 'Well, Doctor,' Mrs. Burnside replied, 'it will always be a pleasure to hear it; but I fear Robert Glen is one of those whose ears are made heavy that they cannot hear.' The Doctor shook his head again, out of respect to the Scriptures; but he was not so hopeless. Perhaps he believed in his sermon on the fig-tree more than his wife did, and he felt that to gain back the young man who had baffled him would be indeed a crown of glory. He spent an hour in his study that night looking up sermons which specially suited the case."

Souci is a novel coming to us from America, which reminds us in its style of some of Ouida's. It is an interesting story, and in some places written with great power. The opening chapters are especially forcible. *Souci* is a little French orphan girl with a beautiful voice, who is kept to her work by the crutch of her tyrant *Mère Ursule*. When *Souci*'s life has become quite unbearable, she rouses the compassion of Tonio, a little Italian boy under the same malevolent guardianship, who takes *Souci* and his violin in his hand, and wanders out into the night. The adventures of the two children are told with great pathos, and the parting between them when M. Delacroix adopts *Souci*, to educate her in singing, and Tonio separates himself from her for her good, is an exquisite scene. The interest of the book flags here for some time, for *Souci*'s light and shade have been more to us than Tonio's goodness, and his fortunes are followed, while hers are entirely sup-

pressed until she reappears as the perfect singer, the courted idol. From this period to the tragic ending in Garibaldi's campaign the interest again asserts itself, and some of the scenes, especially the closing one near Castel-Petroso, are very powerful. The book well repays reading, though there is rather too much sentiment and italicising in it; and we would remind Mrs. Twells that if Charles Lamb *did* say "There is a soul of goodness in things evil," he quoted it from Shakspeare, and that the sentence quoted on page 115 is a well-known one from *The Imitation of Christ*, by Thomas à Kempis, and not from his *Life*.

Dangerfield is an unpleasant story; its first hero is a villain of the last-century type; its second hero is a stage carpenter and scene-painter, who gets some of his sketches for scenes into the Royal Academy with great ease, and sells them with astonishing success. The plot, though it is worked out with considerable ingenuity, is of the order which would pass muster in a melodrama on the boards of a third-rate London theatre.

Cruel London is written with talent, but cannot be described as a pleasant or refined book. It tells how a countryman becomes a wealthy squire, and the prey of designing London relations. His many adventures and misfortunes, and the final redemption of his character through his colonial life, are cleverly worked out; but with the exception of the character of Jane Crosby, which is a fine one, none of the *dramatis personae* create strong interest, though there is a good deal of sensationalism, especially in the parts referring to the infamous Refuge kept by Miss Weaver, and the mysterious poisoner, Fabien Pasha, "whose draughts leave no signs for coroners' inquests." But the closing scene, in which the fanatic Tristram Decker coldly and malignantly triumphs in the dying agonies of his victim, is, it is to be hoped, untrue to any nature that can be called human.

Loved and Unloved is an easy flowing story on the well-worn subject, a mistake in marriage. Both hero and heroine too easily escape from the consequences of their wrongdoing, and stage justice would demand some Nemesis beyond the reproaches of conscience. The story is neither a long nor a tedious one, and there are humorous touches in it—one of the best, perhaps, is where Lord Delmare weighs his affection for the heroine before he can bring himself to propose to her, and strengthens his drooping courage with the reflection, "I don't think she would strike the eye as incongruous in the long drawing-room."

The author of *Corrafin*, if asked whether he could write a novel, would assuredly have answered as the Frenchman did about hunting, "I do not know, but I will try." He has apparently made up his mind that there shall be a book, and that it shall be an Irish one. So he proceeds to write down everything funny that he can think of, not considering it necessary to arrange his plot or to give any sequence to his incidents. The mirth grows uproarious sometimes, and is not always in the best taste, and the pathos is seldom very pathetic, but two volumes are at last filled with the most commonplace jokes of bar-

rack-rooms, a little hunting and love-making, and a good many moral reflections.
F. M. OWEN.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

Economics for Beginners. By Henry Dunning Macleod. (Longmans.) The few economists who accept Mr. Macleod's economic doctrines may be glad to have them set forth in a compact and neat little manual. Economists used to be divided into adverse and even bitterly hostile schools or sects on special questions, such as the Bank Charter Act, but the main question now dividing them is the broad one respecting the province and method of political economy itself. Mr. Macleod characteristically asserts that his conception of it as the science of exchanges is that of a school of economists "whose doctrines are now rapidly gaining the ascendancy throughout the world," although that limitation of its province is rejected alike by Mr. Mill and his followers, and by the newer school of which an account is given in Mr. Ingram's masterly exposition of "the present position and province of political economy," just published by Messrs. Longmans. Mr. Macleod's assertion that "it is now universally admitted that political economy is a physical science" is equally bold, to use the mildest term. Mr. Mill, both in his essay on the definition and method of political economy and in his later treatise, draws a fundamental distinction between the moral and physical sciences, placing political economy among the former, while Mr. Cairnes has distinguished it from both. Mr. Macleod would find it difficult to prove that half-a-dozen European economists, English or Continental, of the least reputation have classed political economy among the physical sciences, and the truth appears to be that he has made this sweeping assertion both without examination of the works of the leading modern economists and without understanding the meaning usually attached to the term "physical science." The same confusion of thought leads Mr. Macleod to class money, or gold and silver coin, as a form of credit, and to define it as "metallic credit," and as a "right to a future payment." The fundamental distinction between money and credit is seen in a crisis, when credit vanishes, and money stands like a rock. The essential difference between money and both credit and commodities is that it alone possesses the quality of universal exchangeability, or of being the universal medium of exchange. Instead of being merely "a right to a future payment," it is the only thing which must be accepted as a present payment, as many men of business know to their cost.

The Wealth and Commerce of Nations and the Question of Silver. By Ernest Seyd. (Eden, Fisher and Co.) Mr. Seyd attaches too much importance, in our opinion, to the demonetisation of silver on the Continent in his theory of the causes of the present depression of trade throughout the world. It has, however, certainly been a disturbing force, and Mr. Seyd's treatise is full of instructive matter even for those who dissent wholly from his main inferences. He convicts (pp. 19-21) Mr. Leone Levi of a very gross misrepresentation.

Three Years in Roumania. By J. W. Ozanne. (Chapman and Hall.) The unadorned matter-of-fact title of Mr. Ozanne's book sufficiently indicates its character. It gives us about the amount of honest, fair, but withal somewhat superficial information that we might expect from an impartial and intelligent Englishman after three years' residence in the capital of "a principality hitherto almost unknown." His fairness of mind, and the fact that, if we except Miss Berger's *Life on the Lower Danube*—of which he does not seem to have heard—"no book on the country has ever been written by an Englishman in the English language," fully justify our recommending the

work. As the late Lord Strangford urged repeatedly, all these countries in the east of Europe ought to be observed by Englishmen for Englishmen. Mr. Ozanne very justly remarks "that the opinions of foreign writers on Roumania are not always to be implicitly relied on. The French cannot find words for their praise, while the Germans are usually hard and cynical." But while our author is impartial, his book is incomplete. This he himself avows in his Preface, excusing it on two grounds—the indolence of his readers, and the small importance of his subject. "Roumania," he observes, "is not a first-class State." Thus, while the book is short, it is also diffuse both in matter and style. Nor does Mr. Ozanne seem to have much personal acquaintance with the country beyond the capital and its immediate environs. This is the more to be regretted, as on the occasion of a trip to Ardialia (Transylvania), he makes some very sensible observations on the different character of that country and its people as compared with those of Roumania. From the foregoing remarks it will be understood that this little book does not pretend to be a learned work, and it were perhaps hypercritical to complain of his quoting, without any expression of disapproval, the absurd derivation of the name "Wallachia" from *Vallis aquarum*. He ushers in his account of the gipsies of Bucharest by saying that he ought to know something about them, as several of their cottages fringed the garden of the house in which he lived for two years, hearing them at the dawn of day fiddling and piping "in honour of Pan, the Lord of all." But he ought to refer us to some more definite source of information with regard to their theosophy, of which he gives a most extraordinary account (pp. 63, 64). Among other statements equally astonishing, he tells us that, "according to the Tzigans the twelve months of the year are the twelve little books of God; the twelve tables of the laws of Moses and Romulus, in which are inscribed the Ten Commandments of *Bud-dha*, or Moses." Here, as in some other parts of his book, Mr. Ozanne is too much disposed to rely on his Roumanian authorities.

THE REV. W. H. SEWELL, Vicar of Yaxley in Suffolk, has contributed to the fifth volume of the *Suffolk Archaeological Proceedings* a paper upon Sir James Tyrell, the supposed murderer of the princes in the Tower, endeavouring to clear his memory of that very dark stain. The Tyrells were a Suffolk family, and a beautiful chapel at Gipping, in which the names of Sir James and of Anne his wife may be read in an inscription above a doorway, is believed to have been erected by the former in expiation of the crime. It may be freely acknowledged that this view rests solely upon tradition; but the mode in which Mr. Sewell attempts to dispose of real historical evidence will scarcely satisfy men of sober judgment who have no particular interest in the Tyrells. The first historian who speaks of Sir James's complicity in the crime was an undoubted contemporary, Polydore Vergil; but Mr. Sewell has no difficulty in showing that he was a man of very bad character, and assumes that he must have had some animus against Sir James. The next is Sir Thomas More, or the author of a *Life of Richard III.* commonly attributed to him. Mr. Sewell disputes its authenticity, which, indeed, others before him have been disposed to doubt; and, with a trifle more dogmatism, but no more evidence that we can see, than any of his fore-runners, he brands it as pseudo-More. Then he discovers that no less than eight writers prior to "pseudo-More" and Polydore (whom he erroneously takes to be all English, for two of them, in fact, were foreigners, though one, it is true, lived at the English Court) make no mention of Tyrell in connexion with the deed—an argument something like that of an intoxicated husband once depicted by *Punch*, who, in answer to his wife's assertion that she had seen him go into a public-house, offers to call others to witness

they had never seen him enter one in their lives. Because certain writers state that a crime was committed, and do not say Sir James Tyrell was an agent in it, Mr. Sewell concludes that he could not have been guilty. We are sorry to see so much labour bestowed upon a mere crotchet. Mr. Sewell is right enough in pointing out that Sir James was a man of soldierly qualities, and trusty upon the whole after the fashion of those days; but this does not by any means preclude the possibility of his having made himself the instrument of an act of tyranny.

MR. HENRY HALFORD VAUGHAN has himself pronounced at his page 450 the judgment that any reasonable critic must pass on his *New Readings and New Renderings of Shakespeare's Tragedies* (C. Kegan Paul and Co.).—"Much of this seems to be officious;" and we may truly add, with Hamlet, "*Seems, madam! nay, it is. I know not seems.*" For Mr. Vaughan disregards the very first canon of criticism, which is, where either quarto or folio, or the two combined, give a good sense to a line, let it stand, and do not try to emend it into a better. Now, take almost at random from Mr. Vaughan's book two or three passages, and see what he does with them. First, two that have become "household words":—

"Harry to Harry shall, hot horse to horse,
Meet, and ne'er part till one drop down a corse."
(1 *Hen. IV.*, IV., i. 122-3.)

Mr. Vaughan would (pp. 417-18) turn the first line into—

"Harry so Harry shall, hot horse *hot* horse!"
Next, Falstaff on instinct (1 *Hen. IV.*, II., iv., 298-301):—

"Why, thou knowest I am as valiant as Hercules;
but *beware instinct!* The lion will not touch the true prince. Instinct is a great matter; I was a coward on instinct."

For *beware instinct* Mr. Vaughan actually says (p. 350):—"I would read certainly, '*I bay instinct.*'" Thirdly, an instance on rhythm. It is as well known as the ABC that an extra syllable is allowable in the centre of a line before a pause, as well as at the end of a line (see Abbott's *Shakesp. Grammar*, sec. 454, p. 331). Take two lines in *Richard II.*, the play which Mr. Vaughan is dealing with:—

"their love
Lies in | their purs | es ; | and whose empties
them" (II., ii.).
"I am | no trait | or's un | cle ; | and that word-
grace" (II., iii.).

And yet when Mr. Vaughan comes to the line—"To say | 'King Rich | ard.' Alack the heavy day," he gives half a page (p. 201) to say that this "verse seems too long by half a foot;" and suggests that "possibly 'alack' may have been pronounced in one syllable, 'lawk.'" There is sadly too much of this kind of thing in Mr. Vaughan's handsome octavo of 590 pages. So far as we have tested it, all that is of value in it might have gone into fifty-nine pages or less. The *Tragedies* commented on in the present volume are the four *Histories* of *K. John*, *Rich. II.*, *1 and 2 Hen. IV.* If further volumes are to be printed, we do hope that their contents will be more carefully sifted and condensed.

Cassell's History of the United States. Vol. III. Illustrated. (Cassell, Petter, and Galpin.) In the third and concluding volume of this popular *History*, Mr. Ollier brings us down to the present time—that is, to the end of 1877. The year before, when Philadelphia welcomed all nations to her Palace of Universal Industry, on the celebration of her Centenary of Independence, the thirteen States which had composed the United States of 1776 had increased just threefold into thirty-nine States. In this third volume we trace the growth of many of these new States. Take Minnesota for instance, one of the largest and most flourishing. The name, we are told, is an Indian word signifying "sky-coloured water," and was originally applied to the river St. Peter, the

largest tributary of the Mississippi in that region. This country formed part of the vast territory of Louisiana, but was separated from it in 1849, after twenty-one millions of acres of land had been purchased from the Upper Sioux Indians. A little village called St. Paul was made the capital of the newly-made State, and progressed with such extraordinary rapidity that in something like seven years it had grown into a city, with a population of upwards of 10,000 inhabitants. Both Minnesota and Wisconsin, which by an Act of Congress were admitted into the Union the year before, can now boast of having historical societies. Wisconsin has a library of upwards of 35,000 volumes, while that of Minnesota "has on its shelves every work bearing directly or indirectly on what is now that State." Truly our American cousins may be called a go-ahead nation. Accounts of the American expeditions sent out by Henry Grinnell, a wealthy merchant of New York, in search of Sir John Franklin, will always be read by Englishmen with interest and admiration, as well as what De Haven and Dr. Kane then accomplished, and this will be found fully described in Mr. Ollier's work. It is profusely illustrated, and the illustrations seem to us mostly better than in the preceding volumes. Some of the portraits are remarkably good, notably those of Generals McClellan, Butler, Sherman, Sheridan, Meade and Burnside; but, on the other hand, those of Generals Grant, Lee, and Stonewall Jackson are just as bad. How such a portrait as that of President Lincoln found its way into this book (p. 181) we cannot tell. The account of the assassination of this remarkable man, which excited a feeling of the most profound sympathy in England, is well told by Mr. Ollier. He complains that up to the time of his death President Lincoln had received but scanty justice at the hands of English critics, and gives a curious instance of the revulsion of feeling in this country which appeared in a leading comic paper in the shape of an obituary poem on the murdered President—"a recantation," remarks Mr. Ollier, "perhaps the most extraordinary that has ever appeared in print." Now that this *History of the United States* is completed, we venture to predict that it will be widely read, and the great care which Mr. Ollier has bestowed upon it will be duly appreciated.

Wortley and the Wortleys. By the Rev. Alfred Gatty, D.D. (Sheffield: Thos. Rodgers.) This little sketch of the family of Wortley, whose first known ancestor lived in the reign of the Conqueror's son, is enlivened by an account of the escapades of one of the later members, the son of Edward and Lady Mary Wortley Montagu. He first ran away from Westminster School, and sold fish at Blackwall for a twelvemonth, when he was found by chance and taken back to school. But it was of no use, for he ran away again, this time to sea; and, soon tiring of life on board ship, deserted at Oporto, and worked for two or three years in the vineyards. Next we hear of him in England as Member of Parliament for Huntingdonshire, while still young, and as author of *Reflections on the Rise and Fall of the Ancient Republics*. A respectable life does not seem to have had much charm for him, for after a few years he went to reside at Alexandria and fell in love with a married lady, whom he gained as his wife by forging a certificate of her husband's death and becoming a Roman Catholic. The husband, on hearing of it, brought an action against Mr. Montagu and lost it. The case was tried in Italy, and the first marriage was declared void on account of the husband's being a Protestant. Mr. Montagu was not long contented with his new religion, and after seven years of married life he left his wife because she would not join him in adopting Mohammedanism. The last act of his life was even more scandalous, if possible. When about sixty years of age he advertised for a wife "who was about to become a mother," and died on his way to Paris to meet a person

who was willing to accept his offer. It is a great pity that he did not write an autobiography, for though not the most reputable, his life was certainly more varied in its experiences than that of any other of his line.

Military Sketching and Reconnaissance. By Lieut.-Col. F. J. Hutchison and Captain H. G. MacGregor: being the First Volume of "Military Handbooks for Regimental Officers," edited by Lieut.-Col. C. B. Brackenbury, R.A., A.A.G. (C. Kegan Paul and Co.) From the Editor's Preface down to the last of the 120 pages of this eminently useful handbook, we have nothing to put forward but commendation. A glance at the headings under which the sections of the two main subjects treated are arranged will show how practical and to the point is the teaching laid down; and a perusal of the sections themselves will convince even the non-military critic that the language in which instruction is conveyed is intelligible and simple. It should be at once understood that "Reconnaissance" is here used in respect of the *scene* of proposed military operations; and that it has no reference to an actual enemy or his movements. This is the first of a series of publications which Col. Brackenbury is preparing for the militia and volunteers, as well as the regular army: and he promises his readers that, if they will patiently work through the pages put before them "they will acquire almost a new sense. They will see," he adds, "features of country with a military eye, just as a painter sees them with an artist's eye, and will gain a new and peculiar pleasure as incomprehensible by the outer world as that of the artist who sees, not dull fields, but lovely pictures in the flattest series of meadows." The meaning is evident, for the simile is plain and true. A well-compiled manual of this kind is, however, suggestive of more than a soldier's professional education. It is really worth considering whether the little volume might not be used with advantage in our public schools, without prejudice to football or classics. One half-day in the week spared for out-door sketching and survey might enable many an amateur traveller, though not wearing military uniform, to turn his explorations to good account; and the knowledge thus acquired could not fail to be found an invaluable adjunct to literary and descriptive power, which in these days often falls flat where science is wholly wanting. The first part of the Handbook under notice enables the student to understand and use his few more necessary instruments, and even helps him to work out his object without them. The second part applies, as it were, to practical purposes much of the knowledge derived from the first, and may be useful independently of tactics and hostile forces.

La Constitucion Inglesa y la Política del Continente. Por G. de Azcárate. (Madrid.) *Estudios Filosóficos y Políticos.* Por el mismo. (Madrid.) The first of these volumes consists of the speech of Prof. Azcárate in which, on the nights of July 4 and 6, 1877, he summed up the remarkable debate at the "Ateneo" of Madrid on the question (1) Whether Great Britain owes the pacific and progressive character of her civilisation to her political constitution; (2) and, if so, whether its principles can be applied to the peoples of the Continent. Perhaps in no other European country could such a debate have taken place, in which the speakers were of all parties—Reactionists, Catholic priests, Protestant missionaries, Constitutionalists, Liberals, and Democrats of all shades—where all spoke with equal freedom, and dealt hard blows at their opponents, yet without transgressing the courtesies of debate. Prof. Azcárate's competence to lead and to sum up such a discussion may be partly judged by the following sentence: "Not only are Blackstone and Delolme unsafe guides; but even Russell, Brougham, Hallam, and Macaulay are insufficient. We must have recourse to Freeman and Stubbs, to Gneist and Fischel; and even these are not complete without a daily study of the *Times* to

follow the course of these slow and gentle transformations [of the English constitution]." For he, like Rafael de Labra (another of the speakers), in his excellent articles, "*La Democracia en Inglaterra*," in the *Revista Contemporánea* of last year, takes full account of the silent but most important revolution of the present reign. He even weighs the conduct of Mr. Gladstone on the Eastern question, and the attitude of Churchmen and Dissenters on the Burials Bill. We have space to notice but few of the writer's criticisms. As an example of the difference between the English and all Continental political ideas, he remarks that while there is no English equivalent for *coup d'état*, there is no Continental one for "self-government." While in favour of a gradual approach to universal suffrage, he disapproves strongly of the Ballot, on the ground that voting is a duty, a function, and not a right. In opposition to reproaches of Atheistic government, he, a Catholic and Ultramontane, declares that our constitution is becoming daily more and more Christian, since the removal of Catholic disabilities, the repeal of the Test Act, the admission of Jews into Parliament, and the disestablishment of the Irish Church. He also gives us a friendly warning against "*empleomania*," that social, political, and administrative vice, the far-reaching evil results of which would amaze us could we follow them through all their ramifications." Is there not danger lest competitive examinations land us at last in this—one of the greatest scourges of Continental politics? Beside this most insufficient notice of a work which we cannot too strongly recommend to our readers, we must just glance at the second on our list. It contains six essays on "Positivism and Civilisation;" "Pessimism in its Relation to Practical Life;" "The Borough in the Middle Ages;" "Political Parties;" "Law and Religion;" "Democracy and Private Rights." In the first Azcárate notes that Comte borrowed his celebrated formula of three stages from Turgot, and refuses the application of Positivism to religion. This and the other essays are marked by the lofty moral tone, and the direct application of principles to practical life, which distinguish all this Spanish professor's writings.

The Exchequer Rolls of Scotland. Volume I.—A.D. 1284–1359. We have rarely opened a book so full as this is of minute historical information. It is the last work of Dr. Stuart, whose name should ever be dear to Scottish antiquaries, and Mr. Burnet has worthily finished what his friend did not live to complete. There are, unfortunately, many gaps in the series of Rolls, which it is impossible, we fear, to fill up. This is greatly to be regretted, as from no other source could we gain a better insight into the history of a very interesting country, at an eventful period. The Rolls set before us the receipts and expenditure of the Court of Scotland. The payments are necessarily the most interesting. The prices are curious, as might be expected. It sounds strange to hear of a sheep costing a shilling, a pig eighteen pence, and a hen a penny. Equally interesting are the notices of the supplies for the use of the royal household. There is some valuable information about the death of Robert I. in 1328. We can trace his long illness by the payments to physicians and apothecaries. It appears that he ordered a marble tomb to be made for himself at Paris, which was set up on his grave in the royal abbey of Dunfermline. An iron railing surrounded it, and the gold-leaf used in gilding it came from Newcastle and York. A richly-ornamented chapel of wood was put up over the grave on the day of the funeral. To turn from a funeral to a wedding, we have a full account of the marriage of Robert's son and successor, David Earl of Carrick, whose reign was so disastrous to his country. The wedding took place at Berwick, and the bridegroom was afterwards called upon to repair the wall of the parish church, which had been thrown down by the spectators. The minstrels had a fine time of it, as they received

66l. 13s. 4d. for their pains, while the cooks, who were even more needful on that occasion, were rewarded with 25l. We have a full account, too, of the provision that was made; and there is, singularly enough, a gift of ten bolls of corn as a compensation to a poor woman of Musselbrough for an injury done to her by David himself as he was going home from the wedding. Was her market-stall upset, or did the prince send a bolt at her from his crossbow? We have a record afterwards of the privations to which the kingdom was subjected during the long captivity of David after the battle of Durham.

Analysis of English History, based on Green's Short History of the English People, by C. W. A. Tait, M.A. (Macmillan.) The signal success of Mr. Green's *Short History* has suggested to Mr. Tait the preparation of a companion volume, presenting us with a carefully tabulated abstract of the main facts, stated for the most part in Mr. Green's own language, and embodying his views of characters and events. Though the volume appears with the original author's permission, we are informed that he "is in no way responsible, either as regards its plan or its contents." Mr. Tait has evidently performed his task with care, and many teachers will probably be glad to avail themselves of his services in conducting class-work. It strikes us, however, that the value of the book would have been much increased if an endeavour had been made to supply the most important of the many omissions in Mr. Green's History, with references to the more accessible sources of information. This might very well have been done, and all confusion avoided by the employment of a different type. Occasionally sufficient care has not been taken, in aiming at conciseness, to avoid the sacrifice of some essential limitation in the statement of a fact—e.g., we read (p. 17) "Marriage of Æthelberht of Kent, to Bercta, daughter of the Christian West-Frankish king, and consequent landing of Augustine in the Isle of Thanet." At page 110, in connexion with Wentworth's policy in Ireland, we find "His system of Absolutism carried out, not in spite of Parliament, but by means of Parliament (cf. the policy of Thomas Cromwell)." In the former of these passages, a mere conjecture, for which we have really no authority, is stated as an ascertained fact; in the second, the all-important qualification that it was the Irish Parliament with which Wentworth was dealing is left out. It is to be hoped that this volume will not find its way into the hands of schoolboys, to whom it will only represent the merest "cram."

NOTES AND NEWS.

WE understand that Mr. Alexander Leslie, of Aberdeen, a friend of Prof. Nordenskiöld, has in preparation a narrative of that distinguished traveller's numerous Arctic voyages, including that upon which he is at present engaged with a view to the discovery of a north-east passage. The work, which has profited by the co-operation of Prof. Nordenskiöld himself, and will be illustrated with woodcuts and maps, will be published by Messrs. Macmillan and Co. within an early date of the return of the present expedition.

AN interesting work has recently been privately published by "An Adept of Thirty Years' Experience," whom we believe to have been formerly the head of a large London firm, and who has spent considerable sums on various schemes of advertising. The book is entitled *Publicity*. It is full of amusing anecdote and humour, and gives a very complete history of advertising. Together with information and amusement, it affords useful instruction to intending advertisers. The photographic illustrations are well executed.

MESSRS. REMINGTON AND Co. intend publishing in November a new poem by Mr. B. Montgomery, entitled *Bjorn and Bere*, founded on a Scandinavian legend.

MR. WENTWORTH WEBSTER is working at a chapter on "Basque Poetry" as an Appendix to a second edition of his *Basque Legends*.

WE are glad to hear that Mr. Walter Leaf, M.A., Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, has undertaken to finish the edition of Homer's *Achilleid* which his friend, the late Mr. J. H. Pratt, Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and Assistant-Master in Harrow School, was preparing for Messrs. Macmillan's and Co.'s "Classical Series for Colleges and Schools."

WE understand that Canon Raines has bequeathed his remarkable series of Lancashire MSS., extending to over fifty volumes, to the Chetham Library. It is not improbable that Mr. James Crossley will edit a memorial volume of Canon Raines for the Chetham Society.

MESSRS. SAMUEL TINSLEY AND Co. will shortly publish a new novel in three volumes, by Florence Marryat, entitled *Her Word Against a Lie*.

WE understand that Messrs. Macmillan and Co. will shortly publish a volume of stories by Mr. Julian Hawthorne.

THE "Howard Medal" of the Statistical Society will be awarded in November, 1879, for an essay on "The Improvements that have taken place in the Education of Children and Young Persons during the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries."

IN connexion with the London Society for the Extension of University Teaching, Mr. Edward Arber will begin on November 12 a course of twelve lectures on Dryden and the Essayists. After Christmas a course of lectures on Constitutional Law will be delivered by Mr. H. Cunyng-hame.

IT is said that Shere Ali has some pretensions to be a man of letters, as he has translated *Robinson Crusoe* from the Urdú into Persian.

THE MS. of the second edition of M. Lespy's *Grammaire Béarnaise* is finished; and the *Dictionnaire Béarnais*, which we noticed recently in connexion with the obituary notice of M. Paul Raymond, is nearly ready. The MS. of the letter A has been submitted to the Comité des Travaux Historiques et des Sociétés Savantes, and has received the warm approbation of M. Paul Meyer in his Report thereon.

WE read in the *Cologne Gazette* that the Rhenish and Westphalian provincial Archives are occupied with the publication of their territorial histories at the instigation of the Royal State Archives. The Archives of Coblenz will publish a historico-geographical dictionary of the Governmental departments of Coblenz and Trèves, and the Archives of Düsseldorf will furnish a similar work on the departments of Cologne, Düsseldorf, and Aix-la-Chapelle. The Münster archives will furnish an account of the struggles between Cleves and Cologne in the fifteenth century, and a history of the Counter-Reformation in Westphalia.

THE date of the next meeting of the British Association, which is to take place at Sheffield, has been altered from August 6 to August 20, 1879.

As Shakspeare was one of the King's Players, he must have been reckoned as one of the royal household; indeed, in that character he and his eight fellows got their four and a half yards each of "scarlet red cloth" for the royal procession into the City of London, on March 15, 1603-4. He must also have had a yearly fee; and its amount was no doubt the same as Mr. Furnivall finds in the list of James I.'s household in 1614, in the Lansdowne MS. 272, leaf 27:—

| | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| "Plaiers of enterludes .8. | { fee to every of them 3l. 6s. 8d." |
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The poor "Plaiers" come nearly at the end of the class of "Trompeters and Musitions."

MR. W. G. STONE, of Walditch, sends us an interesting illustration of Juliet's *tassel-gentle*, in *Rom. and Jul.*, II., ii., 160. "When then they [Guzman's wife and mother] came home, they would one while returne with Tassel-gentles [marginal note, *kinde Louers*], amorous knights, like *Amadis de Gaule*, that would easily be mou'd, and quickly brought to stoop to the Lure; and otherwhiles with fierce Mastiffes [marginal note, "Rough hewne Hacksters"], roaring Boyes, and ruffian-like Swaggers, such as would sweare and drinke, and throw the house out at the Windows."—J. Mabbe's translation of *Guzman de Alfarache*, 1623, part ii., p. 311.

THE Rev. Robert Williams, of Rhydygroesau, has now ready Part IV. of his *Selections from the Hengwrt MSS. at Peniarth*, containing "Campan Charlemaen" and "Boevn o Hampton," being the mediaeval romances of the "Gests of Charlemagne" and "Bevis of Hampton," in Welsh prose of A.D. 1336. We are sorry to find that Welshmen do not support Mr. Williams's important series in the way that Scotchmen do their antiquarian publications. The present part is only a guinea, and we hope it will bring in many additional subscribers.

AT the annual meeting of the Verein für die Geschichte des Bodensees und Umgebung, Pfarrer Reinhard, of Lindau, gave an account of the so-called "Armenbibeln." A facsimile of the "Armenbibel," or *Biblia Pauperum*, belonging to the Gymnasium of Constance, which probably originated in the monastic library of Reichenau and belongs to the year 1300, was circulated among the members. This Armenbibel consists of nine parchment leaves with thirty-four pen drawings from the Life of Christ, with the typical parallels from the Old Testament, and a short explanatory text. Five specimens of the "Armenbibel" are known to be in existence, of which the Constance copy is the oldest. After the invention of printing they were copied and circulated in print, and the Armenbibel not only served as a book of edification, but was in great favour as a *Malerbuch*, its drawings being widely reproduced as church-pictures. The "Armenbibel," as Pfarrer Reinhard pointed out, came thus to exert a considerable influence upon the development of ecclesiastical art.

THE third volume of the *Catalogue of the Winterthur Stadtbibliothek* has just appeared in print. It contains 640 pages. Dr. Ernst Heitz, in his excellent work on the Libraries of Switzerland, stated that the library of this busy manufacturing town of 8,000 inhabitants (the population is now larger) contained 19,800 volumes. We learn that the number has since increased to 35,000. The new volume is divided into two portions, in the second of which the late Chief Librarian, Herr E. Steiner, has arranged the literary and typographical rarities of the library. It contains one of the most complete Elzevir collections in Europe, many of which are peculiar to Winterthur; the famous collection of Bibles; a rich gathering of rare prints of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries; beside numerous Aldines, Stephenses, and Plantins, and precious original editions of the works of Lessing, Schiller, and Goethe. Probably no town-library of the same size can show a similar crowd of rarities.

THE first volume of M. O. Douen's long-expected work, "*Clément Marot et le Psautier Huguenot*, étude historique, littéraire, musicale et bibliographique, contenant les mélodies primitives des psaumes, et des spécimens d'harmonie de Clément Jannequin, Bourgeois, J. Louis, Jambede-Fer, Goudimel, Crassot, Sureau, Servin, Roland de Lattre, Claudin le jeune, Mareschall, Sweelinck, Stobée, &c.," has now appeared, and the second is half printed, and will appear in the course of next year. The work is printed at the public expense.

AMONG announcements in the *New York Nation*,

we notice that A. D. F. Randolph and Co. are making a volume of Prof. Roswell D. Hitchcock's articles on Socialism in General, Communistic Socialism, Anti-Communistic Socialism, and Christian Socialism. A series of brief biographies of the principal American authors has been undertaken by Prof. J. D. Hill, of Lewisburg University, and will be published at a low price by Sheldon and Co. G. P. Putnam's Sons announce an illustrated edition of Bryant's *Thanatopsis*, with designs by W. J. Linton, uniform with the illustrated *Flood of Years*; *The Old House Altered*, by George C. Mason, architect; and *American Colonial Literature*, in two volumes, by Prof. Moses Coit Tyler.

THE Committee appointed at the late Conference of Librarians, and charged with the arrangement of the local details of next year's meeting at Manchester, has already commenced its work. It will have as Chairman Mr. Alderman Baker, Chairman of the Public Free Libraries of Manchester, under whose control those institutions have attained an extraordinary development. This is a favourable augury of interest in the work of the Library Association, on the part, not only of professional librarians, but of all those interested in the educational work of the town libraries which abound in Lancashire.

THE Librarian of the University of Ghent has issued the prospectus of a *Bibliotheca Belgica*, or General Bibliography of the Netherlands. It is to include full descriptions of all books printed in the Netherlands in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, and of the principal works published since; of all books written by Belgians and Hollanders, as well as books relating to the Netherlands published abroad; and the bibliography of Netherlands printers established abroad. The peculiarity of the present proposal is that the *Bibliotheca* will not be issued in book-form, but in that of slips, like the loose leaves of a book, each describing a separate work with great care and minuteness, and giving all desirable information about it, as well as indicating the libraries in which it is to be found. It is obvious that the slips can be arranged in any order desired, and if mounted might serve as a card-catalogue. They are about six inches by four in size, and will be issued in packets of one hundred pages at the price of 2 fr. for the packet. The specimens issued with the prospectus are beautifully printed and contain numerous engravings of printers' designs.

THE compilation of the first volume of the American Catalogue has now been completed, and the work will shortly be issued in parts. It will consist of two volumes, the first containing full-title entries under authors' names, or under titles, and the second consisting of short-title entries in an index of subjects. All American books in print, including reprints and importations of English works, will be comprised in the catalogue, and it is estimated that the first volume will contain nearly 70,000 entries. The subscription price of the two volumes is 25 dols., and the publisher is Mr. F. Leyboldt, the proprietor of the *Publishers' Weekly*.

THE New York *Nation* of October 17 writes:—"Mr. Robert C. Winthrop read at the June meeting of the Massachusetts Historical Society some very entertaining correspondence between Governor John Winthrop, of Connecticut, and sundry members of the newly-founded Royal Society in England, to which he himself had been elected January 1, 1662-3, while he was in England on business of the colony. These letters have just been printed apart from the *Proceedings*, and are very entertaining reading, covering the decade between 1661 and 1672. The elder Samuel Hartlib—the 'Master Hartlib' of Milton's admiring dedication of the essay on Education—and Milton's other friends, Theodore Haak and Henry Oldenburg (the latter the Secretary of the Royal Society) are some of the English correspondents. Hartlib in his first letter quotes from a German letter including a Latin extract, the writer wishing he might spend half a day, or even a whole day, with Winthrop

(bisweilen wünsche Ich mich bey Ihm auff ½ oder ganzem tag). Poor Haak makes as light as he can of his bodily and domestic afflictions, and as much of his affection for Winthrop, and would fain 'expectorate my case into yo'r Bosome.' Oldenburg is more interesting, with his active mind, his prodigious lists of queries concerning the progress of the colonies, his promptings to Winthrop to make and communicate all sorts of philosophical observations. From his residence 'in the *Palmar*' he writes of the Society's scope, 'We have taken to taske the whole Vniverse,' and he is 'much mistaken in the genius and cutt of ye bulk of English Worthyes' if the society do not wonderfully thrive and benefit mankind. He persuades himself that Winthrop, knowing 'so well the veelesnes of ye notional and disputacious School philosophy,' will earnestly 'recommend this reall Experimental way of acquiring knowledge, by conversing with and searching into the works of God themselves.' In another letter, asking 'whether the Natives haue any Wolf-dogs wch they know to be really descended of Wolues of both sides,' he approaches, as Mr. R. C. Winthrop points out in a foot-note, 'The Origin of Species.' In still another he alludes to the desirability of a union of the colonies. As for Governor Winthrop, he shows a praiseworthy sense of his duty to the society; explains the defect in the deep-sea sounding apparatus entrusted to him; writes of conflicting tales about the high tides in the Bay of Fundy; tells of his study of a better way of ascertaining the longitude at sea, instancing the difficulty of 'findinge Barmudas,' which had sometimes proved impossible 'after long tyme beatinge every way for it;' hints at a new scheme for 'a way of trade & banke without money;' sends over numerous curiosities of the country from maize and cranberries to star-fish and horseshoe crabs, and 'two papers of latin composed by two Indians now scollars in the Colledge in this Country, & the writing is with their owne hands.' He was present 'at the taking of 'Manatos Island,' in 1664, by the English, and he then observed the 'place not far from N. Yorke, wch the dutch call *Hell get*, . . . and the tyde passeth there in that strange manner, etc.'"

THE *Indian Antiquary* for September contains the continuation of Mr. Fleet's important series of papers "On Sanskrit and Old Canarese Inscriptions." Two copper-plate grants are dealt with, the first of which is a grant, now in the British Museum, purporting to be made by Pulikēsi I., and dated Saka 411 (A.D. 489-490). But its authenticity has already been doubted, and Mr. Fleet gives conclusive reasons to prove that it must be a forgery of the tenth or eleventh century. The second is a grant on three copper plates, two of which are in the possession of the Royal Asiatic Society, the third having been lost. It purports to be a grant of Vikramāditya I., but its contents show it, like the other, to be a forgery of much later date. The well-known Tamil scholar, Dr. Pope, commences a series of articles on the *Kural*, the masterpiece of Tamil poetry. He places the poem somewhat later than Dr. Grant and Dr. Caldwell, and is less inclined to attribute it to a Jain or Buddhist author. These principal papers are followed by an exceptionally varied and rich selection of minor notes and queries. Of these may be mentioned a paper by Sir Walter Elliott, calling attention to the unfortunate action of the Madras Government in allowing the destruction of the so-called "Jain Pagoda" at Negapatam; and a poetical version, by Dr. Muir, of the curious legend of Asita, "the Buddhist Simeon."

OBITUARY.

THE death, on October 11, of the Rev. Peter Holmes, D.D., an eminent theological and Biblical student, should not pass without notice. Dr. Holmes was born in the lovely vale of Bickleigh, a few miles from Plymouth, and educated at the grammar school of that town. He graduated at Magdalen Hall, Oxford, in 1848, and was afterwards appointed to the Head-Mastership of Plymouth Grammar School. After his retirement from that post he for many years kept a private school in the same town with great success. In 1848 he published a volume entitled *Observations on the Standard of Doctrine in the Church of*

England, and in 1851 a short history of *Diocesan Synods*. Numerous articles from his pen appeared in the *Christian Remembrancer* and in the third edition of Dr. Kitto's *Biblical Cyclopaedia*. For the series of volumes bearing the title of the "Anglo-Catholic Library" Dr. Holmes translated Bishop Bull's *Defensio fidei Nicænae* and *Judicium ecclesiae catholicae*. His translation of the *Writings of Tertullian* will be found in Clark's Ante-Nicene Christian Library; his translation of the *Anti-Pelagian Works* and the *De peccatorum meritis et remissione* of St. Augustine forms a part of Clark's English edition of the works of that great Father of the Church. As a resident in Plymouth and a fellow-student in Biblical research, Dr. Holmes took a keen interest in the life of Dr. S. P. Tregelles; on the death of his distinguished friend in 1875 Dr. Holmes published a short *Memorial Notice* of his career. Dr. Holmes died at Wellington Villa, Mannamend, on the 11th ult.; he leaves behind him a very valuable library acquired with great pains and judgment.

DR. ROBERT BLAKEY died at 20 Blomfield Road, Shepherd's Bush, on the 26th ult. Dr. Blakey was born at Morpeth in 1795, and, applying himself at an early age to the study of philosophy, he published in 1829 a work on the *Freedom of the Divine and Human Wills*. His *History of Moral Science* (2 vols.) appeared in 1833, and in the following year his *Essay on Logic* (two editions). In 1848 he brought out a *History of the Philosophy of the Mind*, and in 1851 a kindred work on *Logic*. Two volumes of his *History of Political Literature*, bringing the work down to 1700, were published in 1855; two more volumes were promised, but these have never been produced. Under the pseudonym of Peter Hackle and under his own name he issued from the press many works on angling, the most important being *The Angler's Guide to the Rivers and Lakes of England and Scotland*, and a volume of *Historical Sketches of Angling Literature*. His honorary degree of Ph.D. was derived from the University of Jena.

DR. HERBERT KYNASTON, the well-known High Master of St. Paul's School, died on the 26th ult. at his residence, 31 Alfred Place. Born at Warwick in 1809, he was educated from 1823 to 1827 at Westminster School. In the latter year he proceeded to Christ Church, and four years later obtained a first-class in classics. After passing some years as Tutor and Greek Reader at Christ Church, he was elected High Master of St. Paul's School in 1833, and held that post until 1876. In 1850 he was appointed rector of St. Nicholas Cole Abbey, and retired from that preferment in 1866 with a pension, on its union with the adjoining benefice of St. Mary Somerset. A pleasing volume of *Miscellaneous Poetry* (the chief part of the collection being a series of sonnets on the life and duties of a country curate) from his pen was published in 1841, and twenty years later a volume of *Occasional Hymns*. In 1857 he edited with a translation *Cardinal Damiano's Glory of Paradise*. Dr. Kynaston brought out in 1867 a volume of *Cantica Coletina*, and has published several other volumes of Latin poetry in honour of Dean Colet and his school. Few scholars of this age have surpassed Dr. Kynaston as a writer of Latin verse.

NOTES OF TRAVEL.

WE hear that Sir Thomas Elder, who has already shown so great liberality in promoting the exploration of the unknown regions of Australia, intends shortly to despatch another expedition into the interior, under the command of Mr. Jess Young, who was astronomer to Mr. Ernest Giles' expedition. Mr. Young has been in England for some time past, making preparations for his journey, and sailed for New York, en route for Australia, a few days ago.

A LETTER has lately been received from Signor Gessi, dated from Lardo, near Gondokoro, on

August 7; he hoped soon to reach Gaba-el-Shambil, and to travel thence by land to Rohl, after which he proposes to go into the interior of the Bahr-el-Gazal region, where an insurrection has broken out under Suleiman Bey.

In company with Capt. Henry Sengstake, who took a prominent part in the German Arctic Expeditions of 1868 and 1870, and who has recently returned from the west coast of America, Dr. Otto Finsch, the well-known ornithologist of Bremen, contemplates undertaking a scientific voyage among the islands of the North Pacific. His own attention will be directed more particularly to his own branch of science, while his companion will study the geography and hydrography of the places visited. Dr. Finsch is assisted in the matter by the Academy of Sciences at Berlin, but he hopes to obtain additional aid from other sources so as to enable him to charter a vessel and thus be more independent in his movements. Should his hopes be realised, he proposes to visit more especially the Caroline Archipelago or New Philippines, the Ladrões or Marianne Islands, and the Bonin or Arzobispo group, about many of the islands in which next to nothing is known. Dr. Finsch thinks, and not without reason, that much may be done for science in all its branches in this part of the world; and that, looking at the matter from a geographer's stand-point, time will be profitably spent in preparing maps of the islands, and in collecting materials for reports on their products, economic capabilities, and physical condition.

MR. HENRY S. FORBES has recently left for the East for the purpose of undertaking scientific investigations in the island of Celebes, and he hopes to be able to extend his work to the archipelago lying to the eastward.

THOUGH later news has reached us respecting movements of the Belgian African expedition, it may not be uninteresting to mention that General Stone, chief of the Egyptian staff, has received a letter, dated July 20, from Dr. Dutrieux giving some account of their progress up to that date. He says they were then travelling between 6° and 7° S. lat., their route being much to the north of that followed by Mr. Stanley. Nikonda, the village from which the letter was written, is, according to M. Cambier's observations, in long. 35° 15' 40" and lat. 6° 13' 40".

THE Consular Report from Cayenne furnishes some interesting particulars respecting Dr. Crevaux' journey across the interior of French Guiana to the Amazon, to which allusion has before been made in the ACADEMY. The traveller states the two principal results of his expedition to be:—(1) His having succeeded in crossing the Tumae Humae range, which numerous explorers had failed even to approach during the last three centuries; (2) His having discovered the true delineation of the River Yary, an important affluent of the Amazon, the navigation of which is of the most perilous kind. In treating of the numerous routes across the mountain range by which the Amazon may be reached from French Guiana, Dr. Crevaux states that there is one of particular interest—viz., by descending the River Yratapuru, which has no rapids to speak of, and falls into the Yary below its grand and most precipitous cataracts; and that by that route the traveller can reach the Amazon from Cayenne in forty-five days.

WE have received a revised edition of Johnston's *War Map of Afghanistan*, upon which we made some comments three weeks ago at the time of its first appearance. Justice demands that we should now say that in this revised edition our criticisms have received attention in every case, and that the map is so far greatly improved. At the same time we must add that Messrs. Johnston have somewhat misunderstood the general purport of our remarks. It would be easy to point out not a few mistakes still remaining, but our object in drawing attention to the subject at all was to reprobate the

slovenliness with which most English cartographers produce their maps to meet a sudden demand. The real fault, of course, rests with the English public, who cannot discern a good map from a bad. By far the best map of Cyprus that we have yet seen is published by a German firm.

IN *Ups and Downs: a Story of Australian Life* (S. W. Silver and Co.), Mr. Rolf Boldrewood gives an account of some vicissitudes in the career of one John Redgrave, a well-to-do young squatter, who, not content with a prosperous cattle-station, sought a royal road to riches in sheep-farming. In this, however, he found to his cost that there were many "ups and downs," the latter being predominant. In the end he repented his restlessness, and, with more luck than he deserved, was fortunate enough to find Marshmead, his old home, in the market; there he settled down, married, and was happy ever after. Mr. Boldrewood tells his story with the view of warning young colonists against abandoning "the substance for the shadow," but it is to be feared that the *auri sacra fames* will, in new countries where men make haste to be rich, prove more powerful than the words of wisdom which flow so readily from his pen. The book is hardly written with as much care as one could have wished, and the style is sometimes verbose and irritating. How a man can be an "exemplar [*sic*] of first-class management" is not quite obvious, nor is the advantage of using such words as "recountal," &c.; but, notwithstanding these and other oddities of expression, the book is well worth reading as giving a truthful picture of colonial life.

TWO NEW CHINESE BOOKS.

Huan you ti chieu sin lu. (New Account of Travels round the Globe.) A Chinese visitor to the Philadelphia Exhibition has written a book with notes of his journey and a description of the exhibition. He was sent by Mr. Hart, Inspector General of Chinese Customs, and the book, which is in four volumes, has been printed at the Customs press at Shanghai, by order of Mr. Hart. The author also visited Japan on his way to America, and spent a few days in England and France on his return to China. The work is a full statement of his thoughts and experiences, and contains a mass of information new to his countrymen. He has not the scholarly and elevated tastes of Kwo Sung-tau, the ambassador to England, or the poetic spirit of Pin Ohun, the first in time of the Chinese envoys to Europe. But his mind is open to impressions, and he has an eye for machinery and the products of Western civilisation. He is a sincere admirer of the railway and the telegraph. He appreciates the cleanliness of Western habits of living. He enjoys the luxuries of hotel life, and the comfort of a carriage and pair. He was active with his pen, and has drawn a long succession of accurate pictures of foreign objects and foreign life. The book betokens great industry on the part of the author, and his possession of an aptitude for close observation. His spirit toward foreign nations is friendly and unprejudiced. Li Kwei had, before this eight months' journey round the world, been employed in the Ningpo Custom House as a despatch-writer for more than ten years. Here he had become acquainted with foreigners, his superiors in office, and was thus better prepared to understand without prejudice what he saw as a traveller. Besides, he has not forgotten for a moment that the object of his mission was that he might write a book on the exhibition and on the incidents of his travels for the information of his countrymen. Without sacrificing his independence he writes as a Custom House employé, under foreign control. When Li Hung-chang was asked to contribute a Preface he consented. He writes in the tone that might be expected from the most able and influential of the living Viceroys of China. He alludes to the intelligence and inventive genius of

Western nations. He regards railways and the telegraph, iron-plated ships of war and improved rifles, as means to an end. That end is the increased wealth and power of Western countries. He sees the Western men, not only trying each to surpass the other in these advantages, but applying themselves with pertinacious zeal to the expansion of their commerce. He adds that all this is caused by the spirit of the modern age. To describe Western civilisation is to confer a real benefit on China: the more so as China has now sent her high officials as ambassadors to the West, and is educating some of her select youth in foreign countries. China and Western kingdoms are become almost one family. "The five continents and lands where strange languages are used are as familiar to us as our own family door." It is well for the State and people of China to have a careful record of what is to be seen and heard in the West by a scholar from among themselves. While the Viceroy talks in this way he has shown neither courage nor energy in stemming the tide of opposition to railways and telegraphs in China. But his feelings are military. He wishes ardently that China may be strong, and should public opinion become a little liberalised by the circulation of such books as this, he will still be able to assist after a few years in starting his countrymen on a new career. If he will dismiss his fear of indignant censors and the loss of Court favour, the country will follow his lead more willingly than that of any other man. Li Kwei defends international exhibitions. He says he at first thought the Philadelphia Exhibition a great waste of money. By saying this he intentionally places himself at the standpoint of a multitude of his countrymen. But he now knows that it has tended to promote friendly intercourse among nations. Such exhibitions stimulate to invention, extend the knowledge of the productions of the earth, and aid in their equitable distribution. So far from being wasteful they are highly beneficial to a country. He tells his readers that he is convinced that the Centenary Exhibition was of very high utility to each of the thirty-seven kingdoms which took part in it. The wide view he has been able to take of foreign ways and inventions has made the author progressive. For example, he strongly advocates female education. When he mentions that women desire to enter Parliament and discuss public affairs, he perhaps feels satirical, but he does not say a word in disparagement of women's claims to education, and their intellectual equality with men. He adopts the principle that female ability is equal to that of the male sex, and urges on his countrymen a return to the education of women, which, he says, has been neglected since the Cheu dynasty. On this subject he writes with the feeling of one who sympathises with the female sex, and believes in its great capability of progress through education. There are in America three or four millions of female teachers and scholars, and this, he says, is why the country daily grows in prosperity. The nation knows how to use its native talent. Parents in those countries value daughters as much as sons. But, he adds, in China it is different. Daughters are despised by some and drowned by others. He traces this to the fact that female instruction has fallen out of use. He then appeals to the classics for evidence that girls ought to be educated, and this, he says, would prove the true cure for the evil practice of female infanticide. But, he adds, matters are carried too far, when, as occurred in the fifth month of the year in which he wrote, he saw in the newspapers a statement that a woman had said publicly that in the impending election for President of the United States it was a crying injustice that women could not be nominated for that high post. He records with great pleasure the favourable opinions he heard from foreigners of various countries with regard to the taste and elegance observable in Chinese manufactures. While Japan was struggling at Philadelphia to

imitate and rival Western ingenuity on the basis of Western ideas, he rejoices that China was able, without imitating foreign nations, to obtain from impartial judges willing recognition of her fair claims to superiority in many points over all other nations in matters of ingenuity and taste, and the combination of utility with elegance of form. It was agreed that China held the first place at the Centenary Exhibition in silk, tea, silk fabrics, carved ornaments, and in vases of the King-tai period. A lower place was assigned to lacquer ware, bronzes and silver, and bamboo ornaments of Chinese make. He details for the information of his countrymen the objections made in America and elsewhere to the imperfect preparation for the market of Chinese silk and tea. He strongly urges on his countrymen to adopt better methods. The favourable judgment pronounced on the productions of Japan and China exhibited at Philadelphia has been repeated at Paris. Observers admire the obvious utility, elegance, and ingenuity of the objects sent by Chinese and Japanese exhibitors. It must, then, be admitted that these races have no mean gifts in the region of art. They have the power to conceive and to execute original and beautiful objects of utility. We must pardon the Chinese who a thousand years ago taught their arts to Japan if they feel some pride in the position that is now cheerfully assigned to them by Western connoisseurs. If they cannot fight so well as Western nations, or originate such magnificent inventions as the railway and telegraph, they have a field of excellence where they need not fear competition. The lacquer ware and bronzes of Japan must be regarded as indirectly the productions of Chinese skill. The Japanese and Chinese arts form together the Chinese school. The author describes several of the charitable institutions of America. To an appreciative account of the large asylum for orphans at Philadelphia he appends what a countryman of his own had done for young criminals. He was magistrate at *Yü yau*, near Ningpo. He was accustomed to take young thieves and have them taught a trade instead of punishing them. While they were learning he went himself, when he had leisure, and exhorted them to change their habit of stealing and lead a good life. They were, when the handicraft was learned, discharged on the surety of their relatives or their neighbours, or the tradesmen who had instructed them. The consequence was that in that district thefts were soon entirely unknown, and the town and neighbourhood became noted for the honesty of the inhabitants. The author tells this story to show from the side of Chinese experience that the proper way to deal with young thieves is to have them taught some craft by which they may earn an honest living. After describing the Philadelphia Mint he discusses the advantage of a mint in China. He shows the inconvenience in the present use of silver by weight as a standard of value in commerce. He urges the arguments used by foreigners in favour of silver coinage. He describes the school at Hartford, where 140 Chinese youths and boys are under instruction. In the house occupied by them is a chamber set apart for the worship of Confucius, with a tablet having the sage's title inscribed on it. There is also a small apartment for making prostrations to the emperor, whose tablet is also placed there. Each youth costs the Government about 120*l.* a year. They went in a body to Philadelphia to see the exhibition, and while there were introduced to the President, who took kindly notice of them all. The education of these youths will extend over ten or fifteen years. After this time they will be available for the consulates which China will by that time have established, for Chinese legations, for the customs' service in China, and for interpreting on behalf of mandarins at the open ports. He pays special attention to gun-foundries and arsenals. In these, Chinese officials feel profound interest, being convinced that power lies in artillery. They

mistake the cause for the effect, and seem to believe that the Western nations prosper because they have efficient weapons of war. For some years to come travellers from China will therefore continue to describe the latest military and naval inventions in order to gratify the interest felt in them by Chinese viceroys. The author has made an enormous mistake in stating the sum expended in the construction of the Suez Canal. He says that it cost 300 million pounds sterling. This is at least thirty times the actual outlay.

Yung ning chi ye pi ki. (Account of a Visit of Inspection reverentially performed to the Yung ning Mountains—i.e., to the western imperial tombs.) The author of this work is the President of the Board of Revenue. He is a native of Yang cheu, near Nanking. His name is Tung Siün. He is personally known to a large number of foreigners, and has been a member of the Foreign Office Commission or Board since its establishment eighteen years ago. In the year 1872 he was ordered to visit the western tombs to report on repairs then requiring to be made. He went with Chung Heu, who soon after left as Ambassador for France, and who is now under appointment to go to Russia. The western tombs are about eighty miles south-west of Peking; the eastern are about the same distance to the east. The first emperor buried at the western tombs was Shi tsung (Yung-cheng). Three others have been buried there since, the last in 1874. The road skirts the mountains of Chili for most of the way, and traverses spots of much archaeological interest. Tung Siün took notes on his way, and referred to his private library for illustrative passages. He has produced a guide-book in one volume, which discusses all historical points adapted to throw light on the names of places, the bridges, rivers, temples, mountains, and cities met with on the route. The author, before he was entrusted with his present high office, was in a post which made him intimately acquainted with the Grand Canal and the grain-tribute. At that time he was well trained in statistical and archaeological research. He published the result in a work of more than twenty volumes. He has also published (in 1870) a diary of a journey to the eastern tombs. This was a work like the present. He had become familiar with the various works on the topography of Peking and its neighbourhood, whether compiled by individual authors or by imperial commissions. These contain very extensive notices of local history. The work to be done by our author consisted very much in collecting and arranging facts obtained in this way. The author rarely describes in his own words. Here, however, is an instance:—

"To-day, on leaving the city and going west, the stone road presented one long vista of camels carrying coal. The uneven stones were rendered slippery by the rain. If one camel stumbled and fell under his load, all the rest stood still and waited. This lasted for more than three miles, till we turned to the north, and then west, and afterwards south."

The Bridge of Lions, ten miles west of Peking on the great south-west road, receives from him great attention. The lions cut in stone on the parapet on each side have a hundred distinct shapes, and amount in all to more than two hundred. The river seen by moonlight from this bridge is known as one of the eight beautiful views in the vicinity of Peking. The bridge was first built under the Kin dynasty. Before this it was of wood, and at a still earlier time it was a floating-bridge. At one time a hurdle bridge was placed there when the water was low, and removed when it was high. The author enters into these things with full particulars taken from his authorities, twelve or fourteen in all. It is very likely that he has facts and books at hand which Pauthier and Colonel Yule would have been glad of, to aid in illustrating the allusions to this historical bridge by Marco Polo in their editions of that traveller's renowned book. Tung Siün was ordered to go on this journey to the tombs in the

second month of 1872. The Preface to the book is dated the month after. The book contains 164 closely-printed pages rich in archaeological knowledge. The compilation of a book of this nature in so short a time, added to the fatigues of travelling, and the time occupied in special duties while at the tombs, is proof of great literary industry. His three private secretaries must be men well suited to aid him in work of this sort. The Preface may possibly have ante-dated the completion of the book itself. It is believed that Tung Siün is the only member of the Cabinet who occupies his leisure in researches of this nature, or, indeed, in authorship of any kind. JOSEPH EDKINS.

SELECTED BOOKS.

General Literature.

- BONGHI, R. Il Congresso di Berlino e la crisi d'Oriente. Milano: Brigola. L. 5.
BOUFFLERS, Contes du chevalier de. Avec une notice bibliographique par Octave Uzanne. Paris: Quantin.
BUCHNER, M. Reise durch den stillen Ocean. Breslau: Kern. 10 M.
CAMERON, Major. On Foot in Spain. Chapman & Hall.
DOUEN, O. Clément Marot et le psaume huguenot. T. 1. Paris: Imp. Nat. 80 fr.
GUICHARD, E. Les épaves des temps passés. Paris: Baudry. 80 fr.
HALIL-EL-MASHRI. L'Interprète oriental des songes. Paris: Dentu. 3 fr. 50 c.
HUGEL, C. Ueb. den historischen Werth der älteren Dante-Commentare. Leipzig: Hirzel. 2 M. 80 Pf.
RATZEL, F. Aus Mexico. Reiseskizzen aus den J. 1875. Breslau: Kern. 10 M.

Theology.

- ZIEGLER, L. Die lateinischen Bibelübersetzungen vor Hieronymus u. die Itala d. Augustinus. München: Literarisch-artistische Anstalt. 15 M.

History.

- ADAMS, H. C. Wykehamica. Parker. 10s. 6d.
ΑΣΜΑΝΟΠΟΥΛΟΣ, Ζ. Η. Αἱ Ἀθήναι περὶ τὰ ῥέλη τοῦ δωδεκάτου αἰῶνος κατὰ τὴν ἀρχαῖαν ἀπογραφὴν. Berlin: Calvary. 3 M.
SIMONSFELD, H. Venetianische Studien. I. Das Chronikon Altinate. München: Ackermann. 3 M.
TASCHENBUCH, Historisches. Begründet von F. v. Raumer. Hrg. v. W. H. Riehl. 5. Folge. 8. Jahrg. Leipzig: Brockhaus. 6 M.
WATERS, E. C. Genealogical Memoirs of the Chesters of Chicheley. Robson & Sons. 10s.

Physical Science.

- CONTAMIN, V. Cours de résistance appliquée. Paris: Baudry. 16 fr.
DU MONCEL, T. Le téléphone, le microphone et le phonographe. Paris: Hachette. 2 fr. 25 c.
HEGELMAIER, F. Vergleichende Untersuchungen ü. Entwicklung dikotyledoner Keime m. Berücksicht. der pseudomonokotyledonen. Stuttgart: Schweizerbart. 8 M.
KOHN, A., u. C. MEHLIN. Materialien zur Vorgeschichte d. Menschen im östlichen Europa. I. Bd. Jena: Costenoble. 16 M.
MIK, J. Dipterologische Untersuchungen. Wien: Hölder. 1 M. 60 Pf.
SAUSSURE, H. de. Mélanges orthoptologiques. Fasc. 6. Gryllides. 2^e Partie. Basel: Georg. 8 M.
SEHNFT, F. Die Thonsubstanzen. Berlin: Springer. 2 M. 80 Pf.
STRASSBURGER, E. Wirkung d. Lichtes u. der Wärme auf Schwärmsporen. Jena: Fischer. 1 M. 60 Pf.
WILLIS, R. William Harvey: a History of the Discovery of the Circulation of the Blood. C. Kegan Paul & Co. 14s.

Philology, &c.

- BALSER, H. De linguae graecae participio in neutro genere substantivo positio. Leipzig: Hinrichs. 1 M. 20 Pf.
BARET, C. Œuvres de Sidoine Apollinaire, avec notes, etc. Paris: Thorin. 16 fr.
FRANCKE, K. Zur Geschichte der lateinischen Schulpoesie d. 12. u. 13. Jahrh. München: Literarisch-artistische Anstalt. 3 M. 60 Pf.
FREUDENTHAL, J. Hellenistische Studien. 3. Hft. Berlin: Calvary. 2 M. 40 Pf.
FRIEDLÄNDER, M. Patriistische u. talmudische Studien. Wien: Hölder. 3 M. 60 Pf.
HUEMER, J. De Sedulii poetae vita et scriptis commentatio. Wien: Hölder. 3 M. 60 Pf.
JARNIK, J. U. Index zu Diez' etymologischen Wörterbuch der romanischen Sprachen. Berlin: Langenscheidt. 3 M.
MUELLER, J. Grundriss der Sprachwissenschaft. 2. Bd. Die Sprachen der slawischen Rassen. 1. Abth. Wien: Hölder. 3 M. 60 Pf.

CORRESPONDENCE.

EBENEZER JONES.

Chelsea: October 28, 1878.

At the present time, when public attention is awakened to the hitherto-neglected poet Ebenezer Jones by Mr. R. H. Shepherd's monograph, not superseded, but supplemented and aided by Mr. Watts' articles on his training and difficulties, perhaps you will think the following letter of sufficient interest to print. Looking up old papers

I found it by a coincidence just at this moment. Mr. Watts, who has taken his brief exclusively from one quarter, says he "sent presentation copies, but with the exception of generous notes" from two men named, "and another or two, not a word of encouragement came to him." I fancy I must have been among the "one other or two;" but the interest of the letter lies in its extremely characteristic expression of the feverish transitional state of mind of the writer. It is possible that I may find other letters, if you desire to have them. The underlined words are his.

WM. BELL SCOTT.

"3 Belgrave Street, King's Cross New Road :
June, 1847.

"My dear Sir,—I think it is about time that I should write to tell you that your proposal to present me with a book has been forestalled by Mr. L—— having kindly given me one.

"I have delayed doing this because I wanted to write a letter that might accurately represent my regard towards said book and also in some sort reply to your last kind letter to me. But I give up the matter in despair. Either I have not energy enough, or want clear ideas, or expression that shall with ideas correspond. Touching your remarks on 'Studies of Sensation and Event,' I think they are true; and your qualification of the poems as being true perceptions, but seen through certain partial conditions of the percipient, very fairly suggests the question whether the condition of the percipient was a condition during which works of art should be undertaken. (Not that I think the poems, except one or two lyrics, worthy of the name of works of art, being so devoid of construction, or constructed with unrecognised material, empty of definiteness of purpose or unity of representation.) I suppose I need not say that the condition of the percipient generally was 'dissatisfaction' backed by determination never to hold one's peace. Of course when thought was drowned, and one could overlook Death's eternal grin or appalling dumbness, the writer of 'Studies of S. and Event' could enjoy the beauties of nature and of human nature; and the few verses written under such abeyance of (severe) thought, were perhaps proper to print. For myself, I don't know what is proper and what is not. I cannot get any further than that *that* is good which causes happiness and that is evil which doesn't. To that stake I cling, and in all probability shall cling as my one sole and yet barren anchorage in the sea of life. To proposals to voyage I've lots of reasons for saying 'No'; for I cannot, seek him as I may, meet with one mariner, whose compass I can trust to. Before leaving this matter, I must notice your apologetic tone in criticism. I am glad, though, that you 'think I can bear to hear true opinions spoken' concerning my own productions. My dear sir, what is literary excellence? Nothing. What is being able to gain the applause of those 'curious in the matters of thought and expression'? Vanity of vanities. What even is influence over the public mind? Why, one must creep in order to climb to it, and generally go masked afterwards.

"With regard to the book. . .

"I should be very glad to see you when you come to London. I suppose you are much older than I am, but I don't think we should be afraid of talking to each other. I never flourish my stake about. I see nothing to vaunt in having stuck in the mud, so to speak. Any sort of beauty, moral or physical, generally puts me in good spirits, so I hope you will not fail when you come to town to let know

"Your very honest admirer,

"EBENEZER JONES.

"To W. B. Scott, Esq."

ASSYRIAN NAMES.

October 28, 1878.

It is satisfactory to learn from Mr. Pinches' letter in last week's ACADEMY that there is not, as I had supposed, any conflict of opinion between him and M. Fr. Lenormant in the interpretation of the name of the Assyrian king to whom had been dedicated the bronze monument lately brought to this country by Mr. Rassam. Mr. Pinches had stated in the ACADEMY that the king in question

was Assur-nazir-pal. M. Lenormant called him Shalmaneser II., and what could we think but that there must be a mistake somewhere? Unfortunately, the mistake is all on the part of Mr. Pinches, and arose from over-haste to rush into print with a guess, instead of waiting till the inscriptions were cleaned—if, indeed, cleaning was necessary. I have the greatest respect for Mr. Pinches, but I cannot help thinking that it is a little too ridiculous for him to talk of "the unreflecting" in this matter of bronze-cleaning. Mr. Pinches now says that when the bronze was cleaned he at once read the name of Shalmaneser, and announced this fact: he does not, however, say where. One would think that having communicated his mistake to the ACADEMY he would have taken the same medium for publishing his correction, without waiting to have the confession extracted by a casual reference in a note.

THE WRITER OF THE NOTE ON THE
Gazette Archéologique.

THE CONFESSION OF AUGSBURG.

Clifton: October 23, 1878.

In an article in the ACADEMY for September 21, I was in error in saying that there had not been an English translation of the Confession of Augsburg.

My attention has been called to the mistake by a friendly and learned critic, who reminds me of a work which I had myself seen many years ago, called *The Confession of the faith of the Germanaynes exhibited to the mooste victorious Emperour Charles the V., in the Council or assemble holden at Augusta the yere of our Lorde 1530, &c.* This was printed in 1536 in London. The Confession was translated by Taverner at the command of Cromwell, and published at a time when there was an abortive attempt to unite Henry VIII. with the German princes.

I argued from the fact that there had been two different English translations of Zwingli's Confession that the Reformation in this country followed the Swiss and not the German line of thought.

But the failure of the design to force Lutheranism on this country is manifested partly by the other attempts in that direction inaugurated by Cromwell, and very signally by the fact of this publication having led to no such results as were contemplated, during the reign of Henry VIII. In the succeeding reign the whole tone both of the publications and of the efforts of those in power was distinctly Zwinglian, though perhaps Taverner himself, who was licensed to preach, being a layman, by Edward VI., may not have turned with the current.

NICHOLAS POCOCK.

APPOINTMENTS FOR NEXT WEEK.

TUESDAY, Nov. 5.—8.30 P.M. Zoological: "On a new Species of *Indicator*," by R. Bowdler Sharpe; "Descriptions of ten new Species of Shells," by G. R. Sowerby; "Description of a remarkable new Spider from Madagascar," by A. G. Butler.

8.30 P.M. Biblical Archaeology: Mr. Cust's Report on his Attendance as a Delegate of the Society at the Oriental Congress at Florence; "On the Bronze Gates of Shalmaneser II., discovered by Mr. Rassam at Balawat," by Theo. G. Pinches.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 6.—8 P.M. Geological: "On the Association of Dwarf Crocodiles with the diminutive Mammals of the Purbeck Shales," by Prof. R. Owen; "On the Range of the Mammoth in Space and Time," by Prof. W. Boyd Dawkins; "The Mammoth in Siberia," by H. H. Howorth.

THURSDAY, Nov. 7.—8 P.M. Meteorological: Lecture. 8 P.M. Mathematical (Annual Meeting): "Instability of Jets," by Lord Rayleigh.

8 P.M. Linnean: "On the Existence of *Corpesium* (*C. cerinum*?) in Queensland," by L. A. Bernays; "Notes on Cleistogamic Flowers, chiefly of *Viola*, *Oxalis*, and *Impatiens*," by A. W. Bennett; "Descriptions of new Hemiptera," by Dr. F. Buchanan White; "On the Absorption of Rain and Dew by the green Parts of Plants," by the Rev. G. Henslow.

FRIDAY, Nov. 8.—8 P.M. New Shakspeare: "On the Times or Duration of the Action of Shakspeare's Plays," I., by P. A. Daniel.

SCIENCE.

VON HOFMANN'S LAST WORKS.

Theologische Ethik. Abdruck einer im Sommer 1874 von Prof. Dr. J. Chr. v. Hofmann gehaltenen Vorlesung. (Nördlingen.)

Die heilige Schrift neuen Testaments zusammenhängend untersucht. Von Dr. J. Chr. K. v. Hofmann. Der zweite Brief Pauli an die Korinther. Zweite vielfach veränderte Auflage. (Nördlingen.)

THE death of the author of these volumes took place on December 20 last. The event has deprived the Bavarian Protestant Church of its most gifted teacher, and South Germany of one of its most notable divines. The theological importance of the writer of the *Schriftbeweis* has been so widely acknowledged that many who have small sympathy with the particulars of his system will unite with his most attached disciples in recognising in his decease the loss of a powerful and original genius.

In some respects Von Hofmann stood so much alone that it becomes difficult to determine the place which should be assigned him. A loyal son of the Lutheran Church, he was an heir of Luther's spirit rather than a devotee of Lutheran orthodoxy. While usually reckoned among the leaders of the German High Church revival, he belonged in reality to a more liberal theology. His contention for freedom of religious enquiry in the face of an advancing Confessionalism, and his antagonism to the repressive, hierarchical tendencies of an influential section of his associates, made the continuance of his ecclesiastical connexion something of a problem. So novel was the treatment to which he subjected the cardinal declarations of the Augsburg symbols that literalist interpreters denounced him as having fallen away from the standards of the Reformation. In matters of criticism, again, he was so little in harmony with the prevailing schools that few of their representative men could rightly value him. On the one hand, practised exegetes like Meyer waged a frequently successful polemic against his expositions, while Hilgenfeld and the best of Baur's adherents extended scant courtesy to his discussions of questions on which the Tübingen verdict had been pronounced. On the other, churchly theologians of Philippi's type protested that the feet of them who had buried the speculations of Schleiermacher were at the door to carry out Hofmann's reconstruction of Lutheran doctrine.

Born at Nürnberg on December 21, 1810, he received his earliest impulses in the Gymnasium of that city. From that he passed to the University of Erlangen in 1827. In 1829 he settled in Berlin as tutor in the house of the Countess Bülow von Dennewitz. During his residence there he made great acquisitions in historical knowledge, and became trained to that historical spirit which appears in all his writings. In 1833 he returned to Bavaria to teach Hebrew and history in the Gymnasium of Erlangen. His brilliant gifts at once attracted notice, and preferment came rapidly. In 1835 he was named theological Repetent, and in 1841

Professor Extraordinarius, in his own university. Next year he was translated to one of the ordinary professorships at Rostock. But on the promotion of Harless, the well-known author of the *Commentary on the Epistle to the Ephesians* and the *System of Christian Ethics*, to Munich, he was recalled to Erlangen in 1845. Ten years later an effort was made to secure him for Leipzig. But he was content to work on in the university of which he was an alumnus, until the end came upon him, after a four days' illness, when he had almost completed his sixty-seventh year. The highest honours were liberally conferred upon him by his king, his colleagues, and his fellow-countrymen. Above all, he was held in the profoundest esteem by the hundreds of academic youth who crowded his class-room. Teaching alongside of men eminent in very different lines—such as Delitzsch, Thomasius, Frank, and Zeischwitz; Spiegel, the Orientalist; Herzog, of the *Real-Encyclopædie*; Hegel and Schelling, the younger; Karl von Raumer, the friend of Schiller and Goethe—he had the rank of first among the foremost ungrudgingly accorded him, and wielded unwonted influence as a lecturer.

His interest was by no means confined to academic affairs. His sympathy with the politics of progress led to his entering Parliament for some years, where respect was paid to his views on the question of German unity, and on matters involving the relations of the State to Church and School. Neither was his work exclusively theological. His first bent was towards historical studies, and his earliest publications were a *Geschichte des Aufbruchs in den Seveenen* (1837), and a *Lehrbuch der Weltgeschichte* (1839), which came into great use in Bavaria. In the discipline, however, to which he ultimately dedicated his life, the fruits of his researches were seen, not only in numerous essays contributed chiefly to the *Zeitschrift für Protestantismus und Kirche*, of which he was one of the editors, and in a variety of brochures in controversy with Döllinger and others, but especially in a series of three works, remarkable at once for originality of conception and magnitude of plan.

The first of these was his *Weissagung und Erfüllung* (two volumes, 1841-44), which made a decided impression by its exposition of Old Testament revelation as one great connected prophecy. It broke with the old fashion of handling prophecy as a congeries of isolated predictions. It showed how the specific predictions of Messianic things have their value only when dealt with as integral portions of the larger prophetic history. There is much in the treatise which has long been superseded; but it was one of the books which in those days served to recall theology to a worthier appreciation of the Old Testament, which had long been superficially considered, and to a more inductive treatment of its contents. With some justice Dorner has charged Von Hofmann with overlooking certain of the deeper, subjective elements in Israel's preparation for Christ, especially the developed sense of sin. And not a few of the strokes of exegesis with which he abounds may seem more surprising than valid. But his exhibition of the historical character and course of the

older revelation helped to displace at once that confusion of the two Testaments in which orthodoxy tended more or less to rest, and the badly external connexion of the New with the Old in which freer systems had taken refuge. By forsaking the prevalent atomistic mode of deducing dogma from Scripture, he also did much to promote the revival of a more Biblical theology.

Similar objects were prosecuted on a much larger scale in the *Schriftbeweis* (1851-1855; second edition, 1857-1860). The aim here was to establish principles for the use of Scripture in proof of doctrine, which should be more consistent with its quality as the memorial of the progressive history of the Kingdom of God, and as a unity comprising many independent but organically-related sections. The book is a massive system of theology, in which the articles of the faith are submitted to a fresh investigation in the light of the results of the newer exegesis, and with the appliances of an historical conception of Scripture. It has been criticised as unduly following Schleiermacher's method. To Schleiermacher, Von Hofmann gratefully acknowledged his indebtedness; and there was this measure of resemblance between their systems, that both sought to work out their theology by an analysis of the contents of the spiritual consciousness. But there the similarity ends. While Schleiermacher started with the general feeling of dependence on God, Hofmann secured a more distinctive basis in the believer's experience of a new relation to God by Christ. In a way strange to Schleiermacher he brought each finding in the logical development of that primary fact to the test of Scripture, and held that what failed to find its signature there had to be dealt with as an error in the logical process. To Schleiermacher, again, it mattered little whether much in the Scriptures by which doctrine was to be tested could be vindicated as historically real. But to Hofmann that was vital. To him the history of the Kingdom of God was a riddle except on the supposition that the Old and New Testaments are records of facts. And one characteristic purpose of his work was to show that the contents of the spiritual consciousness were inexplicable without this historical basis. The objective facts of real transactions between God and man in the sacred history were the necessary presuppositions of the subjective facts of the Christian experience.

The teaching of this treatise on the subject of Christ's work excited a sharp and protracted controversy, in the course of which many valuable publications were issued, for or against Hofmann, by Philippi, Schmid, Thomasius, Kliefoth, Ebrard, Luthardt, and a host of others. Hofmann defended himself on the ground that his views were true, not only to Scripture, but to the Reformation Creeds, these latter allowing much greater freedom of opinion on the *modus* of the Atonement than was the case with the post-Reformation systems of dogmatics. His position is usually said to be a denial of the ideas of substitution and penal satisfaction. But this requires some qualification. In reality he admitted what an intelligent orthodoxy understands by the *vicariousness* of Christ's work, and, in contending for the

formula "in behalf of" as against the term "instead of," he proceeded on the illusory supposition that the logical result of the accepted theory was the belief that He suffered exactly what we should suffer. But where others put God's law, Hofmann rested on the broad conception of God's wrath. He affirmed that exposure to Satan's power, and subjection to the divine wrath, were the consequences of the Fall, and that into the burdened lot of sinful men the sinless Mediator entered truly. But he denied that Christ thereby occupied a penal position, because he held that the judicial relation is not the proper expression of man's own condition before God.

His last work will probably be considered his greatest. The object of the *Heilige Schrift neuen Testaments zusammenhängend untersucht* is to settle the questions as to the credibility of the several books, and show the place which each occupies in the organism of Scripture as the record of a connected revelation. The basis for this enquiry he finds in Galatians i., 11.-ii., 14, as a section freer than most from what is doubtful, and richer than most in matters of fact admitting of comparison with the narratives of Acts. The results of this comparison he brings to bear first upon the Thessalonian Epistles, and, applying the same principles to the other Epistles ascribed to Paul and to those of Peter and James (at which point death arrested his hand), he aims at bringing out their historical origin and connexion. His exposition of 2 Corinthians gives a good specimen of his method. His concluding discussions of the question of a lost epistle, Hausrath's theory of the *Vier-Capitel Brief*, and similar subjects, are full of interest. All definitions of Scripture, Canonicity, and Inspiration are held in abeyance. Pointing out how the most representative determinations on these matters, as expressed by Chemnitz, Schleiermacher, Rothe, Philippi, and Beck, fail to satisfy all the conditions of the case, he looks for adequate conceptions as the final issue of his induction of the individual books and their contents. Eccentricities of exegesis meet us not unfrequently. But at every step the work exhibits the author's singular power of grasping the broad sense of the Biblical writings and setting their contents in novel lights.

Along with his firm hold of the historical character of Scripture a strong ethical vein distinguishes all that Hofmann has done. To him the record of revelation was no mere mechanical aggregate. It was the memorial of God's spiritual interventions in actual history. As a systematic theologian his wish was to relieve the Reformation doctrine of the hard, juridical tone into which it had sunk, and reinfuse fresh power into it by placing its ethical side in the foreground. His *Theologische Ethik*, although it is subject to the disadvantages incident to its method of publication, gives a fair view of his ethical system. It is no speculative discussion. But proceeding upon the tangible basis of the believer's new relation to God by Christ, it develops from that the elements of Christian duty, and shows how Christian morals are rooted in revealed fact and spiritual doctrine. STEWART D. F. SALMOND.

Miscellaneous Papers connected with Physical Science. By Humphrey Lloyd, D.D., D.C.L., &c. (Longmans.)

WITHIN the last five years we have seen from the pen of Dr. Humphrey Lloyd, Provost of Trinity College, Dublin, a new edition of *The Wave Theory of Light*, a very excellent *Treatise on Magnetism*, and *Miscellaneous Papers Connected with Physical Science*.

Of *The Wave Theory of Light* it is perhaps not too much to say that there is no book in any language which puts the leading principles of this subject so clearly and concisely, and at the same time so completely and in such an interesting manner, before the student. Our only regret on looking at this third edition is that it has not been expanded in the same clear and concise manner into a volume of twice the thickness, so as to have included more of the valuable instrumental methods of research in this subject which have been devised since the earlier editions were published.

The Treatise on Magnetism puts the principles of the subject very clearly before the student, and at the same time will be a book of constant reference in the magnetic observatory, since it describes the instrumental methods, based partly on Gauss's great work on *The General Theory of Terrestrial Magnetism*, which were devised by Dr. Lloyd for the Observatory of Trinity College, and adopted at all the British Colonial as well as at foreign magnetic observatories. It also contains the principal results recently arrived at in connexion with the variations of terrestrial magnetism, and at the same time gives the general scientific reader a very clear account of the science.

The Miscellaneous Papers contain a very valuable Report on the "Progress and Present State of Physical Optics," presented to the British Association at their fourth meeting, in 1834. This occupies about one-fourth of the volume, and is divided into two parts, of which the first treats of unpolarised, and the second of polarised light. The first part comprises (1) The Propagation of Light, and the Principle of Interference; (2) The Reflexion and Refraction of Light; (3) Diffraction; (4) The Colours of Thin and Thick Plates. The second part comprises (1) The Polarisation of Light, and the Principle of Transversal Vibrations; (2) The Reflexion and Refraction of Polarised Light; (3) Double Refraction; (4) The Colours of Crystalline Plates. Beside this Report, there are three papers on Physical Optics—viz., "On the Interference of Direct and Reflected Light;" "On the Light reflected and transmitted by Thin Plates;" and an account of the beautiful series of experiments which established the fact of the existence of Exterior and Interior Conical Refraction in Biaxial Crystals (as Sir William Rowan Hamilton had been led from the Wave Theory to expect), and which led Dr. Lloyd to discover the remarkable law, "that the angle between the planes of polarisation of any two rays of the cone is half the angle between the planes containing the rays themselves and the axis," a law which he afterwards found on examination to be in accordance with Fresnel's

Wave Theory. Thus the development of the Wave Theory by Sir William Rowan Hamilton gave rise to the careful series of experiments of Dr. Lloyd, which not only confirmed the theory so far, but established a further and hitherto unknown law, which in its turn suggested, and was found to agree perfectly with, the further development of Fresnel's theory.

The papers on Light are followed by a Report to the British Association on the Direction and Intensity of the Terrestrial Magnetic Force in Ireland. Observations were taken at several stations throughout the whole of Ireland, and the results are laid down on a magnetic chart giving the lines of equal dip, the lines of equal total intensity, and the lines of equal horizontal intensity in the year 1835. In addition to the usual methods of determining the Dip and the earth's Horizontal Force, a method of determining the Intensity and the Dip at the same time by means of the Dip Circle was devised by Dr. Lloyd and employed in these observations. This method, and also another new method of determining the Dip and its variations by the changes due to the earth's inductive action on a vertical soft-iron bar, are described in two papers which follow the Report. There is an interesting and suggestive series of papers from the *Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy* on the determination of the Total Intensity of the earth's magnetic force, of the Horizontal Intensity and the relation of its daily changes, and of magnetic disturbances to earth currents and to the electrical state of the air. From the discussion and comparison of these results Dr. Lloyd has been led to the conclusion that the diurnal changes of the horizontal needle are due to electric currents or waves traversing the earth's crust, not acting directly upon the needle but indirectly by altering the magnetic state of the earth itself. The observations on the magnetic diurnal variations would be accounted for by earth currents where there is a flow of positive electricity towards those parts of the earth's surface which are most heated. These waves are attributed to disturbances of equilibrium of statical electricity, which Dr. Lloyd regards simply as effects of solar heat. The negative electricity of the negatively electrified earth will be greatest at the hottest parts, for there the evaporation goes on most rapidly, and the separation of the two electricities (in the earth and atmosphere) is the consequence of evaporation. The distribution of sea and land affects these results, since the evaporation from the sea will be much greater than from the land; hence there will be a flow of electricity from land to sea. Now, the observations of diurnal variation at St. Helena require that the earth currents, if they are to account for the diurnal magnetic variations, must flow from the coast of Africa during the hottest portion of the day, and towards it during the night. In order to examine whether this view is correct, and whether magnetic disturbances are due to the same cause, there should be simultaneous observations of earth currents at numerous points over a wide area of the earth's surface. That the diurnal variations are not accounted for by supposing the sun and

moon to be magnets acting directly upon the earth is clearly shown in a paper "On the Direct Influence of a distant Magnetic Body on these Variations." The investigation shows that the action of the Sun, considered as a magnet, would consist of two parts, one of which is constant, while the other varies with the hour-angle of the Sun. Each part would vary as the cube of the distance. The part depending on the hour-angle would give rise to a diurnal inequality having one maximum and one minimum in the twenty-four hours, the change at any hour of the night being equal in amount, but exactly opposite in direction, to that at the same hour during the day. Now, since the observed diurnal variations, whether solar or lunar, have two maxima and two minima in the twenty-four hours, and for the most part take place in the same direction at the same hours of day and night, and are much smaller during the night than during the day, it is clear that they cannot be accounted for by supposing either the Sun or the Moon to be a magnet acting on the earth. In an exhaustive paper on "The Meteorology of Ireland," the observations made under the direction of the Council of the Royal Irish Academy at sixteen stations around Ireland are reduced and discussed. The conclusions drawn from them as regards temperature show that the isothermal lines are nearly parallel to the meridian in December and nearly perpendicular to it in June, and a chart is given in which their extreme and their mean positions are laid down for the whole of Ireland. As regards cyclones it is found that the centre of the vortex motion is the point of least barometric pressure, and that two-thirds of the storms which occur in Ireland are cyclonic. This subject is further considered in a lecture on "The Climate of Ireland, and the Currents of the Atlantic," wherein attention is drawn to the relation of the limits of summer and winter temperature to the ripening of crops and to the health of man.

The remainder of the volume consists of two lectures delivered at Trinity College, on "The Rise and Progress of Mechanical Philosophy, and on 'The Applied Sciences and the Mode of Teaching them,'" in which the importance of combining theoretical knowledge with practical work in the education of an engineering student is strongly enforced; two addresses to the Royal Irish Academy, on taking the Chair in 1846, and on presenting the medals in 1848 (which want of space prevents us from noticing more fully); and the address delivered to the British Association at the Dublin meeting in 1857, in which the recent progress of the various branches of Physics is passed in review.

W. GRYLLS ADAMS.

GLOTTOLOGICAL STUDIES IN FRANCE.

It is acknowledged by all that the science of language is of German origin, but of late it has been gradually becoming more and more evident that the study of it is nowhere carried on more systematically or successfully than in France; and we should not be surprised if the logic and clearness of the French mind were some day to secure the French the lead in a province which the Germans have hitherto had every reason to regard

as their own. Among other things French glottologists established a few years ago a society called "La Société de Linguistique de Paris," which has on its list of members the names also of the leading glottologists of the other countries of Europe, excepting Germany. From time to time this society issues its *Transactions*, of which the last number—which, by the by, completes its third volume—has just reached us. It has occurred to us that some of our readers would be glad to have a short account of these papers as they come out, and we venture to give the contents of the number before us as briefly as possible. The first thirty-three pages are occupied by a paper in which M. d'Arbois de Jubainville endeavours to disentangle some elements of ancient history bearing on Western Europe from the large mass of Greek mythology: on the whole it is a success. Then follows an attempt by M. Ferdinand de Saussure to distinguish the different *a* vowels of the Indo-European parent speech: the essay is so compressed as to be by no means easily read. However, it appears to be one of capital importance, for, though the writer's views are not very widely different from those of Brugman, he seems to have succeeded in showing that his different kinds of *a* give the key to the use of *k* and *c* in Sanskrit respectively, which at once makes his conjecture something more than a mere theory: he promises to write on it at greater length. The next paper is a specimen of a dictionary by M. Charles Joret of the Norman *patois* of the Bessin. The last eleven pages contain shorter contributions, mostly to Latin etymology, by M. Bréal and others: several of these are highly interesting. The following are M. Bréal's:—1. Latin *pratum* originally meant property or acquisition, and is the participle of an extinct Latin verb of the same origin as *πράττω*, *πέρημι*, *πρίπαι*. 2. *Haerere*, *haesi*, *haesum*, imply a theme *haes* for an earlier *hajas*, like *aes* as compared with its Sanskrit equivalent *ayas*, "metal"; the root is the same, then, as that of Sanskrit *hima* and *χιών*, "snow," and the first meaning of *haerere* must have been to be frozen or congealed. 3. Latin *has* sometimes *a* for *au*, as in *agnus* for *avignus*, with *avi* of the same origin as *ovis*, "a sheep," and *avillas*, "agnos recentis partus"; also perhaps in *are* for *aur* from a participle *ausus*, whence *auxilium*. 4. *Caterva* represents *quater*, to be compared in point of meaning with Italian *squadra*, English *square*; further *quartus* is a shortened form of *quater*. 5. *Audio* is to be analysed into *aus-dio*, meaning literally "I place in my ear:" compare *ausculto* and Plautus' *reddibo*. 6. *Venerum* had at one time the general meaning of a love-potion, and had no more to do with a deadly drink than *poison* (*potio*) or *gift*, which in German, nevertheless, now means poison. 7. *Palleo* comes from *pavleo*, from an adjective *pavulus* of the same origin as *pavor*. 8. Similarly *polleo* stands for *po-vleo* for *po-valeo*; but *mālo* and *nālo* for *ma-vlo* and *no-vlo* are not very happy parallels. 9. From an adverb *per* ("de côté, de travers") comes *prāvus*, the contrary of *rectus*, and, as it were, the positive of *pejor* for *perjor* (compare *pejoro* for *perjuro*): *pejus* contracted yields the first syllable of *pessimus*. Next M. L. Havet calls attention (1) to the distinction of gender indicated in Sanskrit by the Vedic neuter-masculine instrumental endings *ebhis*, feminine *abhis*, and similar forms in some of the other cases, and he matches with them the Greek *-our* neuter-masculine, and *-aur* or *-or* feminine, as in *Ἀθήναι*; in Latin he traces the same distinction in Plautus' *hibus* and *ibus* (for *eibus*), as compared with the feminines *cābus*, *flībus*, and the like; he concludes that one of the Indo-European means of distinguishing gender was *ā* in the feminine and *i* in the masculine and neuter. 2. From the analogy of such Sanskrit bases as *kavi*, genitive *kavēs*, and *bhānu*, genitive *bhānōs*, he concludes that the genitive *pitur*, from the base *pit*, implies an earlier *pitars*, which became successively *pitār*, *pitur*, and that it is wrong to treat the latter as Schleicher did as standing for *pitus*. 3. He thinks *mille*

stands for *mīrle*, and compares *stella* for *ster'la*, while *mir* in *mīrle* comes, he thinks, from the same origin as Greek *μύριος*. This goes a considerable way towards explaining the relation between *mille* and the *ū* of *μύριος* still require explanation. 4. Lastly, he collects instances of Latin *br* for *sr*, such as *sobrinus*, *tenebrae*, *cerebrum*, *muliebris*, *funebis*, *faenebris*, *hibernus* for *hibrinus*, with *hib* = *his* for *hajas* as already mentioned in connexion with *haerere*, to which he adds *vabrum* and *vafrum* from the same origin as *varius* for *vasios*. He maintains that *br* is directly a modification of *fr*, and he is inclined to think that *fr* stands for *thr* or *θr* (compare *rubrum* and *ἐρυθρόν*): the series then would be *sr*, *θr*, *fr*, *br*, but it is not quite evident that the intervention of *θr* is necessary. Lastly M. Joret proves, by means of a Norman word, the existence of a Latin verb *purare* from which *suppurare* was derived, and of which the root must have been the same as that of *pus*, *puris*; and M. Nigoles calls attention to an accusative in *-ois* in an inscription found at Tegea: others had been anxious to read *-ous*, for which there is no occasion.

SCIENCE NOTES.

GEOLOGY.

The Geological Record.—The third volume of this important scientific annual has just appeared. Mr. Whitaker, as editor, has already earned the thanks of geologists in all parts of the world for the labour expended on the preparation of the preceding Records, and the volume now issued well supports his claim upon our gratitude. Rather more than four hundred octavo pages are filled with the titles, and in most cases brief analyses, of geological papers published in all accessible languages during the year 1876. The labour of preparing this mass of matter has been judiciously distributed among a large staff of contributors, and the work itself has been divided into sections, each placed under the charge of some competent geologist. Mr. Topley takes the geology of the British Isles and Applied Geology; Mr. Lebour edits the parts relating to Europe, the Arctic Regions, and America; Mr. Drew is responsible for the geology of Asia and for the Physical Geology; Mr. Tawney has under his care the geology of Africa and the miscellaneous matter; Mr. R. Etheridge, jun., is told off for Australasia and Oceania; the Petrology is assigned to Prof. Bonney; the Mineralogy to Prof. Rudler; the Vertebrate Palaeontology to Prof. Miall; the Invertebrate Palaeontology to Prof. Nicholson; the Plants to Mr. Carruthers; and the maps to Mr. H. B. Woodward; while the supplementary matter is superintended by Mr. Dalton, of the Geological Survey. As the work of these sub-editors and of the other contributors is of a purely honorary nature, it is hard that the sale of the publication should not cover the cost of production. The British Association, however, has wisely continued its annual grant of 100*l.*, and has thus relieved the committee of publication from the prospect of any pecuniary loss. But a compilation of this kind, if carefully executed, is of such unmistakable value, as a work of reference, that every geologist should make it a point of honour to assist by subscribing annually for the volume. The publishers are Messrs. Taylor and Francis.

Catalogue of a Geological Library.—It would be hard to recall any scientific man whose name deserves to be kept greener in the memory of the rising generation of geologists than Sir Henry De la Beche. To his enthusiasm and far-sightedness were due, not only the entire conception of the great institution in Jermyn Street, but much of its actual arrangements, even to minute details. At the time when he received the sanction of the Government to establish the Geological Survey and the associated Museum, he

clearly saw the necessity of including a scientific library in its organisation. Towards this object he contributed to the young institution all the suitable works which were to be found in his own private library. Around this collection as a nucleus there has slowly gathered a vast accretion of literary matter, the outcome partly of private donations, partly of exchanges with other scientific institutions, and partly of purchase out of the annual Parliamentary grant. At the present time, indeed, no fewer than 28,000 volumes find a resting-place on the shelves of this library. The collection is peculiarly valuable for its technical works on mining, metallurgy, and other subjects which specially pertain to a School of Mines, and for complete series of the *Transactions* of most of the scientific societies both at home and abroad. An excellent Catalogue of this collection has been recently prepared, partly by Dr. White, whose connexion with the Royal Society's Catalogues gave him peculiar fitness for such a task, and partly by Mr. T. W. Newton, the assistant-librarian of the Jermyn Street institution, whose great experience in such matters, coupled with his intimate acquaintance with the Library under his care, stamps his work with accuracy and completeness. We fail to find any fault with the Catalogue, save on the score of expense. But then we must remember that it is issued by H.M. Stationery Office, and must therefore be looked at, not in the light of ordinary business, but in accordance with the inscrutable ways of this department. Compared, indeed, with some recent official publications on geology, such as the famous seventeen-shilling pamphlet of De Rance, it is downright cheap. In fact, the public having already paid for the cost of its preparation is allowed to purchase the Catalogue for fifteen shillings. Although the library in Jermyn Street is, by reason of its small size and of its connexion with the School of Mines, necessarily closed to the public, it is pleasing to find Mr. Trenham Reeks, the librarian, explaining in the Preface that "every facility is given to persons who wish to consult it for scientific purposes." To those who desire to avail themselves of this privilege, the printed Catalogue will be of unspeakable value.

Geology and the Atmosphere.—Dr. Sterry Hunt, during his recent visit to this country and to France, has afforded his brother-geologists several opportunities of discussing with him some of his favourite topics in chemical geology. An interesting paper of his "On the Geological Relations of the Atmosphere" has appeared in a recent number of the *Comptes Rendus* of the French Academy of Sciences. It has frequently been supposed that, since the vast quantity of carbon which is locked up in the shape of coal and other carbonaceous deposits has unquestionably been derived by living plants from the carbonic acid in the surrounding air, there must have been great changes in the chemical constitution of the earth's atmosphere at different periods of its history. Still larger quantities of carbonic acid must have been consumed in the formation of the limestones and dolomitic rocks which form strata of such enormous thickness. Dr. Hunt seeks to explain the origin of the required carbonic acid by drawing upon extra-terrestrial sources. In fact, he regards the atmosphere as a cosmic medium pervading all space in a highly-attenuated condition, and aggregated around our earth and other planetary bodies in proportion to their masses. When there was a great absorption of carbonic acid on the earth's surface, for the purpose either of coal-making, or of limestone-building, the atmosphere was prevented from becoming poor in this constituent because fresh supplies were poured in from the gaseous envelopes of other planets. The loss of a given constituent in one atmosphere would thus be supplied by contributions from others; a system of exchange being in fact established through the medium of the intervening highly-rarefied air. Hence the actual variations which have occurred in the weight and

in the constitution of the earth's atmosphere at different geological periods have probably been but slight, since these changes have been distributed over the atmospheres of a large number of planetary bodies.

The Oldest Short-Tailed Crab.—Hitherto the most ancient brachyurous decapod known to geologists has been a fossil from the Great Oolite of Malmesbury, in Wiltshire, known as *Palaeinachus longipes*. This was described about twelve years ago by Dr. H. Woodward. It is therefore very interesting to learn from this indefatigable palaeontologist that he has recently found evidence which carries the existence of this group of crustaceans so far back as the carboniferous period. The evidence has come from Belgium in the shape of a specimen representing the abdomen of a small female crab. It is true that limuloid crustaceans of carboniferous age, such as the genera *Belinurus* and *Prezwichia*, are well enough known to palaeontologists; the new specimen, however, is not a limuloid form, but a true short-tailed decapod. It was obtained from the coal-shales of the Belle-et-Bonne Colliery, near Mons; and is described and figured by Dr. Woodward in the last number of the *Geological Magazine*. The fossil has received the name of *Brachypygge carbonis*.

The late Prof. Harkness, F.R.S.—Since the appearance of our last budget of geological notes, a month ago, geology has lost one of its most honoured disciples. It is but a short time since Prof. Harkness was led by failing health to resign the Chair of Geology which he held in Queen's College, Cork. Still he was able during the summer to attend a meeting of the Mineralogical Society in London, and to read a paper on the new variety of quartz, which he termed cotterite. This, we believe, was his last appearance in public; he was not in Dublin at the meeting of the British Association, though generally a regular attendant at these gatherings. The disease from which he had been long a sufferer had of late taken a firmer hold of him, and exactly a month ago it brought his active life suddenly to a close. Prof. Harkness was a most diligent and patient field-geologist, and had thrown valuable light on the structure, not only of Ireland, but of parts of the North of England and the South of Scotland. Much of his work was associated with the English Lake District. Pleasant and easy in his style of speaking, he was a general favourite at scientific meetings; while in private life his genial disposition had won him a wide circle of friends.

METEOROLOGY.

The Climate of Asia.—The *Zeitschrift* of the Oesterreichische Gesellschaft für Meteorologie for July contains two papers on the climate of Asia: one, a brief résumé of the information about the Desert of Gobi given by Przewalsky in *Petermann's Mittheilungen* last spring; the other is a criticism by Dr. Wojeikoff of the views of Fritsche on the temperature of Eastern Asia, as put forward in the last volume of von Schrenck's work, noticed in the *ACADEMY* for April 6. Dr. Wojeikoff does not spare his remarks, and he gives an isothermal chart for January which differs very seriously from that of Fritsche. His observations on the circumstances which cause the climate of Eastern Asia to differ as widely as it does from that of the corresponding coast of North America are very clearly put. In the main it comes out that along the Asiatic coast there are regions of anomalous warmth and others of excessive cold. The former exist where table-lands approach the shore, and the air descending from these plateaus to the sea-level is warmed by compression. The cold areas are found where breaks in the mountain chain allow the cold air of the inland valleys to reach the coast, as at Niu-tschwang. Along the American coast there are no hills at all, and so there is no opportunity

for the development of such peculiarities of climate. Moreover, the predominant winds of Eastern Asia are land winds, and cannot, therefore, bring up any warmth from the Kuro Siwo; while in America south-east winds frequently bring up the heated atmosphere of the Gulf Stream on the land. On the other hand, the cold current which flows from Behring Straits is of far less importance than that of America. The conditions are, therefore, not similar.

The Climate of the United States.—We have another important paper by Dr. Wojeikoff to notice, which appears in the numbers of the *Austrian Journal* for August and September. It is on the general features of the Temperature of the United States as shown by Schott's Tables, published among the Smithsonian contributions for 1876. He points out that great difficulty was found in the investigation from the fact that Schott's Tables were often based upon MS. data which are not now accessible, so that necessary particulars as to the exposure and the condition of the instruments cannot be obtained. The whole discussion is exceedingly interesting, as Dr. Wojeikoff treats the question with a personal knowledge of the physical geography of the North American continent, and also of the climatological conditions of Northern Asia. In connexion with this subject we may say that from the Second Annual Report of the Iowa Weather Service we learn that Dr. Hinrichs has at last succeeded in obtaining for his organisation the recognition of the State Government, and that he is formally appointed director of the service. Our readers will remember that his persistent efforts to set on foot a local climatological system have frequently been noticed in our columns.

Meteorology of Canada.—We have just received Mr. Kingston's Report for 1877, which is very similar to its predecessors, and gives evidence of very healthy activity. We are very glad to see that Mr. Kingston is making a steady advance into the almost unknown regions of North-West America. Nine stations are now established in the North-West territories, and three new ones have been started in British Columbia during the year. The greatest credit is due to the officers of the Canadian system for the results they obtain at very moderate expense.

The Climate of Rome.—We have received a work by the late Mr. Strother Smith,* in which he argues for the great salubrity of the climate of Rome. The title of the work shows that the author had a grievance, for he attributes the persistency of the ill-favour with which the British public regard the climate of Rome to the fact that some years ago the *Times* Correspondent was turned out of the city at a few hours' notice for sending home a letter unpalatable to the Papal Government. This action caused him to lose his gardener's wages, as that man had been paid in advance! Whether this be true or not, Mr. Smith had a fair field for his criticism in the way in which scientific questions are almost always handled in the public press. With few exceptions the utterances of leaders on such subjects are most glaring nonsense. When we come to the scientific reasoning of the work, the author points out that the mortality of Rome is low, and that the proportion to the population of deaths from fever is lower than in London. He himself lived for more than eleven years in Rome through the worst parts of the year, with his bedroom windows open, and never got a touch of fever. He shows very conclusively that the theory of malaria germs will not hold water, and that in all countries fever comes from bad food, insufficient clothing, and exposure to atmospheric influences. The mortality in India among the well-housed civil servants was twenty per thousand, while in

the army it was thirty-eight per thousand among officers and eighty-three per thousand among privates. The statistics of climate to which the author refers are taken from Secchi's *Bulletin*, and show that the conditions are not nearly so unfavourable as is generally supposed.

A New Hygrometer.—Prof. Schwackhöfer has invented a new apparatus for hygrometrical observations, which is used in the forest stations in Austria, and is described in the *Austrian Journal* for July 15. The instrument is rather complex and costly. Its object is to measure the charge of volume in a given mass of air due to the absorption of the contained vapour. A certain volume of air is drawn into a glass burette and then forced into concentrated sulphuric acid. It is then caused to return into the burette and measured again. The method may of course be used for the determination of the amount of moisture present in fogs. The results are said to be highly satisfactory.

The Nature of Tornadoes.—M. G. A. Hirn, well known as the author of various papers on the specific heat of steam and kindred subjects, has published in the *Bulletin* of the Society of Natural History of Colmar a paper in support of M. Faye's views on the origin of cyclones, which have been so often noticed in these pages. He first investigates the circumstances under which vortices form in a vessel of water which is being emptied by a hole in the bottom, and points out the resemblance between these vortices and waterspouts. He then discusses Rey's views of the origin of whirlwinds (which, however, were first brought forward by the late Mr. Thos. Belt), that when a mass of air near the ground is heated, unstable equilibrium exists, and at last the underpart bursts up through the cooler upper stratum. M. Hirn urges that such an action could take place if there were a chimney through which the air could escape, but not if no such channel of egress existed. He points out also that the water of waterspouts is always fresh and so cannot be water sucked up from the sea-surface. He finally gives in his adhesion to M. Faye's idea that all such phenomena have their origin in the upper currents of the air. He does not, however, allude to any results of meteorological observations, or to the known existence of in-draught in storms; or, finally, to the results obtained by Hildebrandsson and Ley from cirrus observations. His own theory is that when a whirl is once established in the upper strata it will propagate itself downwards mechanically, and will expand as it descends. In such a system the velocity will be zero at the centre, and a maximum at a certain distance therefrom, whence it will decrease towards the circumference. If to this circular motion we add a slight downward motion, the whirl will not dilate, and we shall have a trombe or waterspout, an inverted cone.

The Dust-Falls near the Cape Verdes.—Dr. G. Hellmann has published in the *Monatsbericht* of the Berlin Academy for May 9 a paper on this subject, which, as is well known, was frequently discussed by Ehrenberg. The materials furnished by the Meteorological Office in its works on the meteorology of the equatorial part of the Atlantic Ocean have supplied the data for this enquiry, and enabled Dr. Hellmann to give a chart of the region over which this dust has been observed to fall. This is bounded by the parallels of 20° and 5° N., and by the meridians of 20° and 40° W. It is also much coarser nearer the coast. This is a sufficient proof of its African origin, in opposition to Ehrenberg's belief that it came from Guiana, owing to the presence of some supposed South American forms in some dust specimens examined by him. Hellmann shows conclusively that Ehrenberg's idea of a dust stratum in the upper atmosphere cannot any longer be maintained.

* *The Times Newspaper and the Climate of Rome.* By Strother A. Smith. (Longmans.)

PHILOLOGY.

PROF. RIESE, of Frankfurt, has just published a new edition of the *Geographi Latini Minores*. It contains (1) the Chorographic fragments of M. Vipsanius Agrippa; (2) "Dimensuratio Provinciarum" and (3) "Diuisio orbis terrarum," two geographical epitomes drawn up for teaching purposes, and perhaps originally accompanied by maps; (4) "Iulii Honorii Cosmographia," with the prefatory "Dimensio uniuersi orbis" appended to it in some MSS.; (5) the geographical chapter in the first book of Paulus Orosius' *Historiae aduersus Paganos*; (6) the "Cosmographia" of an anonymous author, seemingly based on Honorius and Orosius; (7) "Expositio totius mundi et gentium," the most interesting portion of the collection (this is a translation from a lost Greek original into Latin so barbarous as to be almost unconstruable); (8) "Nomina Provinciarum omnium," which Mommsen considers to belong to the age of Diocletian; (9) another and similar enumeration of the Provinces of the Roman world, of the sixth century; (10) a description of Constantinople; (11) a fragment on Alexandria; (12) "Notitia Galliarum;" (13) Vibius Sequester; (14) "Liber Generationis;" (15) an excerpt from a chronographer of the year 354 A.D.; (16) a similar but shorter chronographical excerpt.

The Book of Tobit. A Chaldee Text from a Unique MS. in the Bodleian Library, with other Rabbinical Texts, English Translations, and the Itala. Edited by A. Neubauer, M.A. (Clarendon Press.) The discovery of the Chaldee text of Tobit in a MS. collection of Midrashim from Constantinople raises a variety of interesting problems which are likely to occupy scholars for some time to come. The fortunate discoverer has therefore done well in adding to his edition and translation of the text a number of pieces, unpublished or not accessible to everyone, which may serve to facilitate enquiry into the whole subject. The ancient Hebrew version generally known by the name of Sebastian Münster has acquired a new importance, for it is now plain that it is not taken from the Itala, but from a Chaldee text nearly allied to that which is now published. Mr. Neubauer has therefore reprinted the *editio princeps* (Constant, 1516), adding the variations of several MSS. The editor has also given us the Itala from the text of Sabatier. This is a welcome addition to the book, for, in discussing the relation of the Chaldee text used by Jerome to that of the newly discovered Midrash, account must be taken of the fact that the Vulgate is certainly no close copy of an Aramaic text, but makes large use of the older Latin version. It is a pity, however, that Mr. Neubauer has not added to his reprint the variations given by Sabatier himself, or available from other sources indicated in the Preface of the present work. Besides these versions we have an interesting extract from the Midrash Tanhuma, containing a story similar to that of Tobit, and the Syriac version of Bel and the Dragon, which is given in Mr. Neubauer's MS. as an extract from the same Midrash Rabbah of Rabbah from which the Chaldee Tobit professes to be drawn. Another short passage alluding to the story of Bel and the Dragon is printed from the Breshith Rabbah. The last-named extracts are valuable evidence in the enquiry what the Midrash Rabbah of Rabbah really is. The story of Bel and the Dragon enables us to identify it with a lost work quoted by Raymund Martini in the *Pugio Fidei* under the title of *Midrash Breshith maior*. Thus Dr. Neubauer's discovery throws more light on the sources of the *Pugio Fidei*, and enables the editor in a long and learned note to deal very effectively with the accusations of forgery rashly hurled at Raymund by Messrs. Jennings and Lowe in their recent book on the Psalms. It is difficult to determine the place of the Chaldee text in the genealogical tree of the numerous versions of the story of Tobit. In the opinion of the editor and

of Prof. Bickell it must be regarded as translated from a Hebrew original which was also the parent of the Western versions. Some of Bickell's arguments are very properly rejected by Mr. Neubauer, and those which remain are not quite conclusive, either for the existence of a Hebrew original or for the origin of the Chaldee text. The new version as we have it cannot be other than a very free reproduction of the text which lay before the translator, and it is also pretty clear that as it now stands in the Midrash it has undergone several changes and corruptions (e.g., in chapter iv.). In these circumstances it is unsafe to argue that the purity of the Semitic idiom excludes the idea of translation from a non-Semitic text. The geographical names formed from the oblique cases of Greek forms can hardly have been taken from a Hebrew original. This is admitted by Bickell in his important essay in the *Katholische Zeitschrift* (ii., 219, note), where, however, it is argued that the Greek forms may have been current in the country of the translator. But it is highly improbable that there was any Aramaic-speaking district where the Tigris was called חַיְתִּינָא (contrast Syriac forms with χ in Payne Smith, 1459), and it is noteworthy that the Chaldee forms Ragis, Agbatanis, Tigrin are just those which would be given by a translator from the Greek if he transcribed each name with the case-ending of its first occurrence in the text before him. It may be observed in this connexion that the Chaldee translator was presumably a Palestinian Jew, as appears from the use of חָמָא for חוּמָא to express the reflexive pronoun, בּוֹצִינָא = $\lambda\upsilon\chi\nu\sigma$ (Lagarde, *Semitica*, p. 53). Another very rare form, presumably Palestinian, is the imperfect of יָהָב (p. 18, ll. 19, 23). This form has disappeared from the printed text of the Targums; but Levy cites it from MSS. of Job and the Psalms, and in Psalm lxxxv., 8, תִּהְיֶה appears in the Genoa Polyglott. There are other noticeable linguistic features in the text which must be left for discussion by the very few scholars who can speak with authority on the dialects of Chaldee. Some apparent Hebraisms, as כְּתוּבָה בְּנִייה, may perhaps be mere errors of copyists. At p. 12, l. 11, we must read יְרֵמְיָהּ [יְרֵמְיָהּ] כִּלְיָי. Beside יָהָב and יָי, we find after plural nouns the suffix form יָהָב, in which, as in several other forms, we observe the influence of the vulgar dialect of the Talmud.

Genesis, with Notes by the Rev. G. V. Garland, M.A. (Rivingtons), is probably the most absurd book ever published on a philological subject. It is an attempt to translate Genesis on the theory that every Hebrew word has a single meaning, and may always be represented by the same English equivalent. Where this is impossible we may presume the existence of a copyist's error, and are to substitute some other Hebrew word on principles explained in a long Preface. The author sets at defiance the most elementary principles of Hebrew grammar, and it would seem from his Preface that he is not even aware that Hebrew and Chaldee are distinct languages. But these are trifling defects in comparison with an absolute want of common-sense.

Hebräische Schulgrammatik. Von Dr. A. Müller. (Halle: Niemeyer.) The publication of this grammar for schools by a professor in the University of Halle is a testimony to the increasing influence of Olshausen's great work on the practical teaching of Hebrew. The book is not a mere sketch like Bickell's *Outlines*, nor does it subordinate practical detail to the development of philological theory like Land's *Principles*. It is a complete student's grammar; and, unlike the two works just named, contains a very full Syntax. When we add that, beside the usual grammatical forms, our author enumerates all irregular forms found in Genesis, the books of Samuel, the Psalms, and Isaiah, facilitating reference by an elaborate Index, it will be seen that the work deserves the attention of Hebrew teachers as the first attempt to put into the hands

of the learner a grammar based on the best scientific system, which will supply everything he needs till he is sufficiently advanced to go for himself to Olshausen, Ewald, and the best critical commentaries and monographs. The details of the book, in the parts which we have examined, are worked out with remarkable care and precision, and brought down to date by the use of the latest researches. The Syntax seems calculated to be peculiarly useful. It is arranged in a lucid and sufficiently simple manner, brings out the characteristic features of the language with much distinctness and without undue diffuseness, and contains many useful observations which the learner is not likely to meet with elsewhere.

ACCURATE students of Hebrew, who know how faultily the Masoretic tradition is often reproduced in our common editions and in the grammars based upon them, will welcome S. Baer's new edition of the Minor Prophets, which forms a worthy sequel to his Psalms, Genesis, Isaiah, and Job. Beside eight codices which Baer himself has collated or examined, he has used several collections of various readings, excerpted from the famous Petersburg MS. and other specially valuable sources. No Hebraist should read the books critically edited by Baer in any other edition.

HERR A. MARCUS, of Bonn, has just issued a fourth edition of Diez's *Etymological Dictionary*, which will be a boon to English students, on account of the intimate connexion between Romance and English philology. Diez's great work now appears in one volume, with the text unaltered; but the editor, M. Auguste Scheler, of Brussels, has taken the opportunity of removing the errors of the former editions. In order to keep the work in harmony with the present state of investigation, M. Scheler has likewise added an extensive appendix, in which he has inserted all the new results arrived at since the appearance of the third edition. The index has also been considerably enlarged. The execution of the work reflects credit on both publisher and printer.

FINE ART.

ART BOOKS.

A Handbook of the Coinage of Scotland, giving a Description of every Variety issued by the Scottish Mint in Gold, Silver, Billon, and Copper, from Alexander I. to Anne, with an Introductory Chapter on the Implements and Processes employed. By John Drummond Robertson. (George Bell and Sons.) The rapidly increasing value of Scottish coins, exemplified in the high prices now freely paid for the rarer varieties, has turned the attention of collectors more particularly to the systematic study of this branch of numismatics. In these circumstances the issue of Mr. Robertson's Handbook comes opportunely, and its character is precisely suited to the collector's wants. The different varieties of the various denominations, their weights, fineness, rarity, mint-marks, legends, and various readings, are of more consequence to him than historical associations or disputed attributions. What he specially wants is precisely that which Mr. Robertson's Handbook has chiefly provided—a purely scientific description of the coins. The work is divided into four parts, corresponding to the four metals in which coins were struck, and in each part the coinages are described chronologically under the different reigns. Woodcuts of the most interesting examples are given, and these are so well done that an increase of their number is the only thing to be desired. A table is prefixed showing the metals in which each of the sovereigns of Scotland coined, and the mottoes on the reverses are collected in the Appendix. It would certainly have been an advantage if the designation of the coin or coins on which these mottoes occur had been given along with their translations. Mr. Robertson has given explanations of the derivation of such names of coins as turners, placks, bawbees, &c.; but the origin

of several others, such as testoon, ecu, ryal, hard-head, and the like, are left unnoticed, and may still puzzle the uninitiated. It would also have added to the completeness of the work from a scientific point of view if the derivation of the types of the earliest silver and gold coinages of Scotland had been indicated. The introductory chapter on the implements and processes of coining in ancient times leaves nothing to be desired, however; and Mr. Robertson's Handbook will be a welcome companion to the cabinet of every collector of Scottish coins.

The Picture Amateur's Handbook and Dictionary of Painters. By Philippe Daryl, B.A. (Orosby Lockwood and Co.) This little book is a marvellous example of miscellaneous compilation. A work that should really give, as this professes on the title-page to do, "an explanation of the various methods of painting; instructions for cleaning, re-lining, and restoring oil-paintings; a glossary of terms; an historical sketch of the principal schools of painting; and a dictionary of painters, giving the copyists and imitators of each master;" beside serving as "a guide for visitors to public and private picture galleries, and for art students;" all within the space of one small octavo volume, would certainly be a curiosity of literature, and a most valuable addition to every library. But, like those quack medicines which are advertised as curing every known complaint, the very bigness of the claim makes us wary as to accepting the proffered good: there is, we fear, too much for the money. It is likely enough, however, that in the same way as quack medicines may be serviceable in some complaints, so this little book may be found useful for occasional reference, for it undoubtedly contains a large amount of information not easily met with elsewhere, at all events in such a convenient and condensed form. The Dictionary portion, which takes up more than two-thirds of the volume, is indeed remarkably full of names, including many that are not to be found in several larger works of the kind; but, on the other hand, there are a number of unaccountable omissions, showing that no definite plan was followed in its arrangement. For instance, we find the name of Bartel Beham but not of Sebald; Jacopo de' Barbari is not mentioned under any name; nor are such masters as Matthew Grunewald, Hans von Kulmbach, Hans Schöuffelin, and Jacob Bink, of the old German school; nor Peter Cornelius, Asmus Carstens, and Philipp Veit, of the modern German school. Inaccuracies of statement are likewise frequent. Hans Burgkmair is set down as a pupil of Dürer; Memling is still given as "Hemmelinck or Hemling," without any allusion to the received form of Memling; Bazzi is set down as Razzi without qualification; and mistakes of the same kind, as also mistakes of date and place of birth, which a little care would have rectified, are of constant occurrence. Altogether we cannot recommend the Dictionary portion of this work as a trustworthy guide, and as to the other information it supplies, it is far too superficial to be of any practical use.

We have received a bulky tome—the *Doré Gift Book*—from Messrs. E. Moxon, Son and Co. It consists of some thirty or forty illustrations to Tennyson's four original Idylls—*Elaine, Vivien, Enid, Guinevere*—and has a Preface on Arthurian legends, which we may be excused from gravely discussing, as, whatever its merits, it can be but an additional apology for the presentation of our old friends, the illustrations. We cannot say much for the illustrations: that is, as work of the engraver. The designs themselves are already sufficiently known to make elaborate dissertation upon them unnecessary. They have the merits and the faults of M. Doré's art when he addresses himself to the task of depicting romantic landscape. Several of them might be taken at first sight and by the uninitiated for vulgarised Turners: so much is it their endeavour to cope with the problems of

intricate scenery, and the more marvellous of atmospheric effects. But it does not require very keen observation either of Nature or of Turner to perceive before long that M. Doré's representations or visions of romantic landscape are founded on no profound and intimate knowledge. They appeal most to those who know the least. While saying this we are by no means unmindful of the imaginative force and dreamy refinement to be found, not only here and there, but pretty frequently in M. Doré's designs. No artist so popular as M. Doré has ever achieved his popularity without the possession of certain qualities—qualities possibly not in excess of his defects, but more immediately visible than those. The engravings themselves, alas! with a few exceptions, belong to one of the least satisfactory orders of popular art. They appear to aim at a false refinement of touch and to eschew vigour. A good engraving is bound either to be executed with easy vigour or to be wrought with serene and exquisite delicacy. It must have, as good etchings have, depth of colour, or it must have, as all the fine old line-engraving has, dainty precision and definiteness of contour. These prints have neither. They are often feebly soft and inartistically vague. It is mentioned, we perceive, with regard to them that six thousand pounds have been spent in their preparation. We regret to think that the expenditure was not economical: the generosity shown was lavish rather than wise. But so very little is known by the mass of book-buyers—and the mass of Tennyson-buyers—of the requirements of artistic engraving, that we have no doubt an ample circulation is in store for the volume. It will hit the taste and knowledge of the day.

WINTER EXHIBITIONS.

MR. WALLIS, who generally contrives to secure for his Exhibition some one picture of exceptional importance, has this year chosen to present to the English public a very notable example of the French school of military painting. It has been observed with truth that the time-honoured battle-piece is now completely out of date. Its decadence is partly due, no doubt, to the changed conditions of military science, by which something of picturesque character has been taken from the larger operations of war; but it is mainly dependent upon the more exacting requirements of modern art. Battles are not now what they were, and it is safe to aver that they never were what they were painted. War, even in its most primitive form, must always have contained something more as well as something less than the battle-painter chose to introduce into his composition; and if De Neuville or Detaille could have witnessed the victories of the First Empire they would doubtless have left a record of these events very different from that which we now possess. An almost morbid respect for facts which is generally characteristic of the modern realistic school becomes specially prominent in the work of the French military painters. On the one hand, it shuts them out altogether from those comprehensive compositions in which the painter was indebted more to his invention than to his experience. On the other hand, it impels them to give a vivid and convincingly faithful rendering of actual occurrences. This impression of an uncompromising fidelity to events as they happened is the first thing that strikes us in De Neuville's powerful picture of *Le Bourget* (58). The date of the struggle here so effectively reproduced is October 30, 1870. The unfortunate little village, as we are informed in an extract from General Ducrot's *Defence of Paris*, had again fallen into the hands of the enemy. "All seemed over save in the village church, where eight French officers and twenty men still resisted. They defended themselves to the last extremity, and it was only by shooting them through the windows and bringing up the artillery to storm their improvised citadel that the rem-

nant of this brave band could be forced to surrender." M. de Neuville has chosen for his picture the moment succeeding the conclusion of this bitter struggle. The Prussian soldiers are ranged on either side of the steps leading to the church door, and the officer commanding them, standing with his back turned to the spectator, looks toward the group that is issuing from the shattered building. Two soldiers are staggering beneath the weight of a wounded officer, whose head has already sunk upon his breast in an exhaustion that is to end quickly in death. The group is nobly and most naturally composed, and the contrast of energy and enforced inaction is finely rendered. The dignity that belongs to such heroism imposes a certain restraint upon the gestures of the crowd of Prussian soldiers who gaze in wonder and respect upon the little that is left of a courageous foe. It is only in the street that opens to the right that we get, in the turbulent movements of horses dragging cannon and waggons, a suggestion of what the struggle has been that is here so suddenly subdued to tranquillity. The execution of the work, it must be confessed, is scarcely equal to the vigour and justice of the invention. With such a subject literally rendered it was obviously impossible to dwell upon refinements of sentiment; but this limitation rather increases the need of a certain beauty in the workmanship which M. de Neuville has not been able to supply. His method of painting is more effective than agreeable; it is inspired by a kind of assurance that seizes upon salient facts and renders them with emphasis, but which seems powerless to perceive those finer truths whose presence in a painting avails to give an impression of richness even to the most sober colouring, and without which the most marked energy in design fails to be completely satisfying. His highest quality as an artist consists in the right choice of individual gesture, and in the power of combining the various figures in a composition that has almost the effect of illusion. He does not exaggerate—indeed, he seems scarcely to invent—the realistic details of the scene; they appear upon the canvas as though suddenly transported from reality without any attempt on the painter's part to subdue or enforce the sense of horror they convey.

Out of the remaining pictures in the gallery there are few of first-rate importance. Gérôme is represented by a single figure (56) that gives prominence to his defects as a colourist; while, on the other hand, *A Halberdier* (180), by Meissonier, may be welcomed as a most admirable example of the artist's skill, showing, in common with all his best work, that rare combination of masculine strength of design and the utmost minuteness and delicacy of painting. In the department of landscape we find illustrations of Venice by Mr. Wyld and Miss Clara Montalba, and it would almost appear as though the former had been included for the purpose of giving effect to Miss Montalba's highly original and interesting studies. The two pictures from her hand give unmistakable evidence of very considerable gifts as a colourist. The control of a single impression is clearly asserted, but the colouring is subdued without sacrifice of strength: the carefully-regulated tone is not allowed to destroy the force of the local tint. We may notice, also, a pretty little study of a stagnant pool (51), by J. L. Pickering, and a larger view of marshy lands (182) by K. Heffner. Among the figure-pieces there is, as usual, a certain proportion of fashionable genre-painting, together with a few essays of a more serious kind, from which we may select *Balancing Accounts* (30), by Anker, and *Scylla* (157), by J. H. Walker.

Fashionable genre-painting occupies a still more prominent place in the exhibition of "high-class pictures" at Mr. Tooth's gallery. A learned attention to the details of contemporary costume, rendered in a style that shows traces of manner without the mastery of Fortuny's art, is the principal element of attraction in two pictures by Golofre of

the *Promenade at Nice* (65) and the *Race Course at Rome* (80). The unquestionable cleverness of such performance takes nothing from its intrinsic vulgarity; but perhaps we may take comfort in the thought that the more frankly the professors of the school express the poverty of their intellectual invention, the more speedily we shall get rid of their influence. It would not, indeed, be difficult to test this kind of work by its own standard, or to show that with all its pretence of skill it fails most where it should most succeed, and is most brilliantly effective in places where we could readily pardon carelessness or neglect. In the picture of the *Promenade at Nice*, for example, all the faces are poor compared with the silk and woollen stuffs; the facts of nature are here neither well understood nor searchingly rendered, and it is of little avail in the presence of such essential failure to be offered a masterly rendering of children's boots and gaiters. There is more skill, but not more taste, in the larger picture called *Throwing the Dagger* (94), by Golofre and Guzone, and in *A Lesson in Phrenology* (115), by Rossi. Among other pictures on the walls we recognise Mr. Stone's *Letter-Bag* (33), and examples of M. de Nittis and M. Tissot which are by no means favourable specimens of their powers.

J. COMYNS CARR.

RECENT PFAHLBAU DISCOVERIES.

AMONG the many new Pfahlbau objects with which the Cantonal Museum of Freiburg has been enriched during the last few months, those which were found by the fishermen at Stäffis, on the Lake of Neuchâtel, deserve notice. The first is a large and well-preserved amber (*Agtstein*), probably of the Stone Age; the next is a charming golden ear-pendant, a master-work of the Bronze Age; the third is a so-called "Einbaum," or boat made out of a single tree-trunk. It was found, on October 1, by the brothers Ding, and is the first canoe of this character which has been brought to light in the district. It is made of oak, and is 7 metres long, 65 centimetres broad at the stern and 55 at the fore, which runs to a sharp point, while the stern is rounded. It is 19 centimetres in depth, and 6 to 8½ in thickness. In both its inner and outer form the boat has a smooth semicircular appearance. Although it is the first specimen which has been found in the rich station of Stäffis, four specimens, more or less complete, have been seen or drawn up at other stations on the Lake of Neuchâtel. Two of these, at Corbière, could only be secured in fragments, while one was hopelessly injured. A third, belonging to the Stone Age, is at Font, but it is feared that it would fall to pieces if an attempt were made to lift it. The last, at Portalbau, is still deep in the water, and would be difficult to remove. The recent increase of Pfahlbau finds is due to the great works now being carried on for the deepening of the Jura lakes and the correction of the Jura streams. Immense tracts of the sandy beach are being bared of water; the boats can no longer enter the old harbours at Murten and elsewhere, and the harbour of Estavayer has become a swamp. At the same time the new Fishery Law has considerably lessened the business of the fishermen, and many of them have been glad to place themselves at the disposal of the archaeologists.

NOTES ON ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY.

MESSRS. SEELEY, JACKSON and HALLIDAY have published an etching from the *Rob Roy* of Mr. Pettie, R.A. The original work was of the strongest—like so many of Mr. Pettie's—and there is no want of strength in M. Richeton's reproduction. But at all events in M. Richeton's reproduction, the head has the air of being a little flat and a little effaced. A sapient critic, writing of a great Dutch artist's portrait of himself now

in the Queen's Collection, laid stress upon the artistic merit of a portrait in which the head counted for little; and we are not quite sure that he would have found no occasion for similar praise in the etching of M. Richeton. There are very few etchers whose training or whose practice is severe enough to enable them to cope successfully with the difficulty of modelling the subtle forms of the face. But, as for M. Richeton's print before us, it is generally spirited in the extreme, and the pose and gesture, so expressive and significant in the remarkable picture by Mr. Pettie—as Rob Roy sits firm yet meditative, with his glass by his side—have suffered but little indeed when translated into the lines of the engraver. Mr. Pettie is one of our most masculine artists, and we should welcome almost any means which led to the increase of the popular knowledge of his work. He has never made any concession to the desire for prettiness, and yet has never mistaken the realisation of an expressive ugliness for the realisation of Art.

THE private view of the seventh Winter Exhibition at the New Belgian Gallery, 112 New Bond Street, including works by British and foreign artists, and Winkler's picture *Evening in the Moon*, is fixed for to-day and Monday next.

SIR JOHN STEELL, who is at the head of sculpture in Scotland, some time ago executed in bronze a monumental seated figure of Sir Walter Scott—similar to that within the Scott monument in Edinburgh—for the Americans. The same committee have given him a commission for a companion statue of Robert Burns, also in bronze, to be placed in the same public park. This formidable labour the sculptor is just about to begin, and hopes to carry through without much interruption.

MR. C. E. HALLÉ, in a letter to the *Times* of the 22nd ult., states that Sir Coutts Lindsay's desire to make the works of Ingres better known to the British public has been cordially responded to by the French nation. Mme. Ingres, Mme. Flandrin, M. Reiset (the Director of the Louvre), and many of Ingres' friends and former pupils, have, he tells us, "in their desire to do honour to the memory of the great master," all placed their collections at his disposal; and he hopes to be able to send to England a selection including some of Ingres' designs that shall worthily represent the great French artist, and be of "invaluable service to art students in this country, where unfortunately Ingres is at present but little known."

THE *Shields Daily Gazette* states that on Saturday week, while some workmen were engaged in digging out the foundation for a building at the back of some premises in Bath Street,

"they unearthed what has apparently been a grave-stone. The stone is about six feet long, and two feet six inches wide. It has carved on it the figure of a woman sitting in a chair or throne, with flowers in her lap, and a representation of a basket of fruit at her left side. With the exception of the face, which is broken off, the carving is in an excellent state of preservation, and of remarkably good workmanship. At the base of the stone is a well-executed inscription, which runs as follows:—

DM. REGINA. LIBERTA. ET. CONIVGE.
BARATES. PALMYRENSIS. NATIONE.
CATVALLAVNA. AN. XXX.

Below this is a line of lettering, in Syriac (?) characters. Unfortunately, the stone broke in the lifting. A small quantity of the bones of some animal—probably a horse—was found beneath it."

THE Liverpool Art Club announces a competition for amateur painting on porcelain and pottery. The prizes will consist of a Venetian mirror, and a jar, probably of Hungarian manufacture; and competitors are to send in their works between April 25 and 30 next. All communications are to be addressed to Mr. P. H. Rathbone.

AN illustrated catalogue, after the manner of those issued by Mr. H. Blackburn of the Royal Academy and Grosvenor Gallery Exhibitions, has just been published of the exhibition recently held at the Walker Art Gallery in Liverpool. As many of the pictures have travelled to Liverpool from our London exhibitions, we find a good many illustrations identical with those in Blackburn; but the Walker Art Gallery "Notes" are not printed on such good paper, and the plates have suffered from repetition, so that they appear far inferior to those in the earlier catalogues. The few new illustrations are also very poor. The descriptive letterpress is written by G. R. Halkett.

THE admirers of the genius of Alfred Stevens will be glad to learn that his original models of the two bronze groups—*Valour Spurning Cowardice* and *Truth Plucking out the Tongue of Falsehood*—which form such prominent features of the Wellington Memorial, are now set up in the Architectural Court of the South Kensington Museum. It is a pity that this noble room should be already so crowded that these Michelangelesque statues are brought into most unpleasant juxtaposition with Gothic architecture, with which they have no accord. But even as they now stand, all lovers of art will be thankful to see these grand examples of modern sculpture in honest daylight.

THE *Keystone* states that Mrs. Butler (Miss Thompson) is likely to have two important pictures in next year's Academy.

THE fifth and last volume of Prof. Andreassen's important work, *The German Peintre-Graveur*, has just been published by A. Danz, of Leipzig. The author, unfortunately, died before he could complete it, so that the task of finishing and editing this last volume has fallen on Dr. J. E. Wessely, whose own work on the Study of Prints we have before had occasion to mention (*ACADEMY*, vol. xi., p. 425). *The German Peintre-Graveur* may be said to be a revised Bartsch, so far as German engravers are concerned. A great number of names of artists in the sixteenth century omitted both by Bartsch and Passavant are given, and the additions are continued and revisions made of the artists of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Another work of the same author's, entitled *Die Malerräder des 19. Jahrhunderts*, though published before the *Peintre-Graveur*, may be regarded in some sort as a continuation of it, for it brings the history of engraving in Germany down to the present day.

L'Art begins its fifteenth volume in a manner that will be likely to interest English readers, for, beside an excellent etching by Ch. Waltner from Millais' portrait of Mme. Bischoffsheim (one of the works by which Millais is represented in the French Exhibition), it offers several small and one large illustration from the pictures in the last Royal Academy exhibition. The *critique* on the Royal Academy is written by Mr. Comyns Carr.

WE have before mentioned the sheets of illustrations to art history (*Bilderbogen*) which E. Seemann is publishing for the use of schools and for purposes of study in general. Three more collections of these cheap sheets have been issued this summer, illustrating the history of painting from Greek and Roman antiquity to the time of Carstens and David.

THE Italians, it seems, fully recognise the inferiority of their achievements in art at the present day, especially as seen in the Universal Exhibition at Paris, contrasted with those of other nations. So moved are they by this that, according to an Italian paper, the Italian Minister of Public Instruction has commanded that an inspection shall be made of all the various fine-art institutions and academies in the kingdom, "with a view of discovering to what causes must be attri-

buted the present decay of art in Italy, rendered more obvious than ever by the Italian exhibition of works of art at Paris." Commendatore Salazar, the director of the Pinakotheca at Naples, is the inspector appointed for this purpose, and he has begun his tour with the Hospital San Michele, in Rome, which is now used as an art training-school. His Report on this institution has not yet been published; but it is asserted that he found much to condemn in it.

THE death is announced of the French landscape-painter Gaspard-Jean Lacroix, at the age of fifty-eight. He was born at Turin, and was a pupil of Corot.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—

"The two colossal lions which were mentioned in your issue of September 14 as modelled by Prof. Schilling were cast in the foundry of R. Bierling, at Dresden, and are considered fine specimens of modern founding. They were, a few weeks ago, conveyed with considerable difficulty to the front of the two great infantry barracks in the north of the town, and now adorn the gateway leading into the great court of the two buildings. They are more than double the size of Landseer's lions in Trafalgar Square, but as they have been put on a stone pedestal much too small in proportion to their height and breadth, the impression of the whole monument on the spectator is not very favourable."

A MONUMENT in memory of Gustav Nieritz, the popular writer for the youth of Germany (died February 16, 1876), was unveiled on October 11, at Dresden. It is placed in the square at the Theresienstrasse, and consists of a marble bust, the pedestal of which is adorned with flowers and juvenile figures.

THE *Cologne Gazette* reports an interesting discovery at Marathon. Marathon belonged to a federation of four townships, and an inscription has recently been found in which the inhabitants of the Tetropolis, as an independent community having a separate Archon, dedicate an object to Dionysus. Four priests are named as representing the four townships.

THE topographical survey of Attica, which has been conducted by the Central Commission of the German Archaeological Institute, will be resumed this autumn. The first result of their labours, in the shape of an atlas of Athens in twelve parts, is just completed. The second section, dealing with the harbours of Athens, is in the engraver's hands. The excavations at Olympia were recommenced on October 14, and it is already announced that the walls of the Altis have been discovered. The exhibition of the antiquities found, which is to take place in the Campo Santo of Berlin, meets with difficulties and delays, many of which are connected with the casting in plaster. It is, however, hoped that the public may be admitted in a few weeks.

A PRESENT of antiquities lately made to the British Museum by General Meyrick includes a Roman oculist's stamp which was published almost a century ago in the *Archæologia* (ix., pp. 227 and 239), still earlier in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, and again very recently by Grotefend in his *Stempel der röm. Augenärzte*, No. 49, where the provenance of it is assigned to England. There is, however, no evidence of its having been found in this country. The name of the oculist is M. Julius Satyrus, and the inscription, which is on the four sides of a square tablet of whetstone, used to stamp the drugs with, reads:—

- (a) M IVL SATVRI DIAMSV[R
NIES POST IMPETUM LIPPITUDinis
- (b) M IVL SATVRI PENI
CILLUM LENE EX OV)
- (c) M IVL SATVRI DIA
LEPIDOS AD ASPRITUDinem
- (d) M IVL SATVRI DIALI
BANV AD SVPPVRATiones

THE new number of the *Bulletin de Correspondance Hellenique* (July), p. 524, contains a list of forty-seven dikasts' tickets, entire or fragmentary, existing in the Museum of the Barbakeion in Athens. These tickets, as may be seen from several examples in the Bronze Room of the British Museum, consist of narrow strips of bronze on which are incised first a large uncial letter, then the names of the dikast, his father, and the Attic deme to which he belonged. In some cases there are more than one ticket bearing the same names. An interesting question is whether these tickets were issued like a summons to those who were eligible as dikasts to attend at particular courts, and in that case whether these courts are indicated by the uncial letters on the tickets. Or the ticket may have been the property of the individual dikast, serving for his identification like an address card. But on that view of the case one specimen would have been enough, and we have seen that some of the dikasts had more than one.

THE August number of the *Revue Archéologique* (p. 112) gives an interesting summary of a paper on the ancient Gauls read by M. Bertrand at a conference of the Association Scientifique of France in April last, in which he makes an archaeological division of France into two parts, each characterised by a peculiarity of sepulture. In the west are dolmens, in the eastern division tumuli. The contents of the dolmens show a primitive stage of civilisation, anterior to the introduction of metals and lasting down to a period of transition towards the use of metals, but still prehistoric. The contents of the tumuli, on the other hand, belong to what is called the Indo-European civilisation, and have distinctly historical features. They include objects in gold, bronze, and iron. The tumuli are confined, as has been said, to the eastern division, and represent, M. Bertrand thinks, a distinctly Gaulish civilisation, presenting not unfrequently evidence of intercourse with Etruria at a period which, to judge by the Etruscan works of art found in some of them, may be set down as in the fourth or third century B.C. The fourth century B.C. would coincide with the great movement of the Gauls down upon Italy and Greece, and M. Bertrand believes that a similar movement had been made about the same time eastward into France. The people who constructed the tumuli could not have been, in his opinion, descendants of those who made the dolmens, but must have represented a much later invasion and occupation of the east of France by a different race.

MUSIC.

At the Crystal Palace concert last Saturday, Verdi's *Requiem* was brought forward, for the first time at Sydenham. It is now more than three years since this very fine work was first heard in London—at the Albert Hall, under the direction of the composer. It was then noticed in these columns in considerable detail (*ACADEMY*, May 22, 1875), and we must refer our readers for an account of the music to what was then said. Since that time the work appears to have grown in favour with the public, having been given (we believe, more than once) by the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society. The performance at the Crystal Palace on Saturday was an exceedingly good one. The quartet of soloists consisted of Mlle. Sartorius, Miss Anna Williams, Mr. Barton McGuckin, and Herr Henschel. A more excellent quartet it would have been difficult, if not impossible, to find; and both the songs and the concerted music were given with a finish which left little or nothing to desire. A word of special recognition is due to the exertions of the Crystal Palace Choir, which on this occasion made its first appearance during the present season. We have more than once had occasion to speak unfavourably of the chorus-singing at the Crystal

Palace; it is therefore with the greater pleasure that we record their excellent performance in this work. Both in precision of attack and in delicacy, where this was required, a marked improvement was visible, upon which not only the singers but Mr. Manns may be fairly congratulated. The playing of the exquisite orchestral accompaniments was a genuine treat to connoisseurs. The Mass was preceded by Gounod's "Marche Religieuse," a well-scored but otherwise very commonplace work. This afternoon a Mendelssohn concert will be given, and Mlle. Montigny-Remaury will make her first appearance at the Crystal Palace.

As in past years, Mr. Walter Bache's pianoforte recital has served to inaugurate the London concert-season. The programme put forward on Monday afternoon contained selections from the works of five composers, and for the first time Mr. Bache dispensed with the services of a vocalist, thus following the example set by many leading pianists in recent years. Beethoven's sonata in F minor (*Appassionata*) was the only item that could fairly be termed classical, unless Chopin's sonata in B flat minor may be included under that heading. Two pieces by Mr. A. C. Mackenzie—a nocturne in A, and a ballade in D minor—deserve special mention as being far superior in musicianly feeling to the ordinary category of drawing-room pianoforte music. From these and other examples of Mr. Mackenzie's ability as a composer, we are entitled to hope that he will eventually assume a distinguished position. The remainder of Mr. Bache's programme was, in a measure, dedicated to Liszt, comprising as it did the transcription of Bach's organ prelude and fugue in A minor and two original pieces—namely, a polonaise in C minor, and the "Rhapsodie Hongroise" in E. The former of these is somewhat elaborate, and is noteworthy for an agreeable contrast between the principal subject and a very melodious second or alternative theme. The Rhapsodie is light and tuneful in character, and together with the polonaise may be placed among the Abbé's most successful contributions to the literature of the pianoforte. The qualities which distinguish Mr. Bache as a musician are reflected in his playing. Artistic earnestness and enthusiasm rather than mere executive skill marked his rendering of each portion of Monday's programme, the sonata of Chopin and the Liszt selections being his most successful efforts. Mr. Bache announces his annual orchestral concert to take place on February 25, 1879.

At Her Majesty's Theatre the only performances which require mention are those of *Don Giovanni* and *Der Freischütz*. Not one of the singers in Mozart's opera could be said to satisfy exigent tastes. Signor Mendioroz, as the Don, was perhaps more satisfactory than might have been expected from his previous efforts; and Mlle. Pappenheim sustained her reputation as Donna Anna. The remainder of the cast was the same as in the summer season. Weber's masterpiece can never be heard to advantage in its Italian dress, even under the most favourable conditions; and certainly these were not fulfilled on Monday last. In justice to Mlle. Pappenheim it must be allowed that her singing was not open to censure in any important respect, but she labours under considerable physical disadvantages in such a part as Agatha. On the other hand Mlle. Bauermeister was alike admirable in her singing, acting, and appearance as Annchen; and Herr Behrens appeared quite at home in the rôle of Caspar. Signor Gillandi, as Max, left much to desire, and the orchestra and chorus were also very faulty. The strain entailed by playing every evening, and the impossibility of securing adequate rehearsals, are not conducive to excellence of ensemble. Band, choristers, and conductor stood the test bravely for a time, but fairly succumbed under the pressure of Weber's elaborate music.

M. PASDELLOU's Concerts Populaires at Paris were resumed for the eighteenth season last Sunday;

and on the same date M. Colonne inaugurated his fifth season at the Châtelet with a performance of Berlioz's *Damnation de Faust*, given on this occasion for the fourteenth time.

By the death of Mdme. Spontini, announced in these columns a few weeks ago, the whole of her husband's fortune, in which she had a life-interest, reverts to the town of Majolati. The composer, by a will made in 1843, bequeathed the whole of his property to his birthplace for benevolent objects.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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| Ainsworth (W. H.), <i>Lancashire Witches</i> , cr 8vo | (Routledge) | 3/6 |
| Albert (M.), <i>Wandering Blindfold: a Boy's Troubles</i> , sq | (Griffith & Farran) | 2/6 |
| Augustine (St.), <i>Confessions</i> , new Translation, 12mo | (Rivingtons) | 5/0 |
| <i>Aunt Judy's Magazine</i> , Christmas vol., 1878, 8vo | (Bell & Sons) | 8/6 |
| Ballantyne (R. M.), <i>In the Track of the Troops: a Tale of Modern War</i> , 12mo | (Nisbet) | 5/0 |
| Bewick's <i>Select Fables of Esop and Others</i> , with 200 illustrations, cr 8vo | (Longmans) | 7/6 |
| Blunt (J. H.), <i>Annotated Bible: being a Household Commentary</i> , vol. 1, 4to | (Rivingtons) | 31/6 |
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